The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,252 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson.	19th Dec.
—	Gwalior	3733	560	P. Harris	26th "
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	3748	500	A. B. Daniell	9th "
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th "
—	Nizam	3736	500	G. W. Atkinson.	23rd "
L.	Sutlej	4194	960	A. H. Johnson	30th "
M.	Siam	3044	600	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3840	600	J. G. Baker	13th "
—	Assaye	3956	960	S. F. Cook	20th "
L.	Tasmania	4560	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "
M.	Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
	Hydaspes	2984	600	G. Scrivener	13th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA	4500 800	C. G. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	2984 600	G. Scrivener	26th	"
				1885.
BOKHARA	2944 500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SURAT	3142 550	C. R. Edwards	23rd	Jan.
CHUSAN	4500 800	H. Wyatt	6th	Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 7th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the case of P. & O.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of their departure.

The following of the First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.		
GIAVA	3,000 400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
ESPERIA	3,000 550	on Sunday	1st Feb. "
CHINA	3,000 550	on Sunday	1st Mar. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIÂ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Dorrich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
				1885.
PANDORA	G. Martel	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Stark	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Rapuzzi	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona	3,500	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Hussoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay Dec 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

EUREKA SKIN CURE,

A SUPERB AND NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which, after a few applications, quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per bottle 12 annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, December 15, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THIS Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Warehouses, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, &c. For terms and particulars apply to

S. R. MODY & J. GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers,
No. 4, Parsee Bazaar-street.

LORD RIPON RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND

IN pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 29th November, ultimo, all classes of the Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency are invited to SUBSCRIBE to the Fund, and to pay the amounts of their subscriptions into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

Gentlemen who have already subscribed are also requested to pay their subscriptions into the same Bank.

V. N. MANDLIK,
B. TYABJEE,
M. C. MURZBAN,
P. M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
HURKISSONDASS NAROTAMDASS,
P. F. GOMES, Hon. Secys.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,455 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1884. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPANISH GRAPES.

Cash Re. 1-2 per pound.

NUTS TO CRACK.

WALNUTS	Ans.	10 per lb.
BRAZILS	Ans.	8 per lb.
BARCELONAS	Ans.	8 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE, &c.

Cold Weather shipments now arriving.

STILTON CHEESE	Rs.	1 4
DUTCH EDAMS	"	0 10
ROQUEFORT	"	1 4
GORGONZOLA	"	1 4
CHEESE, Double Gloster, in cut	"	0 13

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA 1 lb. pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE...3 lb. pkt.	" 2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE ...2 lb. pkt.	" 3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE...1 lb. pkt.	" 1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON ...1 lb. pkt.	" 1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG ...2 lb. pkt.	" 2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG ...5 lb. catty	" 6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE ...2 lb. pkt.	" 2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE ...5 lb. catty	" 6 12

(Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.)

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unqualled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off without inconvenience or pain.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of DOLLS is acknowledged by all to be the most

CHARMINGLY DELIGHTFUL,
EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL,
SWEETLY ATTRACTIVE,

Collection ever witnessed, far surpassing anything hitherto attempted in India.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL — A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE — A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER — An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO — A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY — Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN — A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert W	28 0
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO — Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA — Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO — Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE AND CHAMPAGNE.

WHY PAY for BRANDS when equally good Wine can be had at considerable less cost. This is becoming everyday more patent to consumers all over the world. With the present abundant grape harvest equalling the famous vintage of 1874, Values have fallen, and we are now able to offer a really first-class selection of 1880 CHAMPAGNE. Ex. s.s. "Peshawar" as under :—

1880's "Œil de Perdrix" qts. per dozen	Rs.	45.	Pints	Rs.	47 per dozen.
1880's Epernay 1st quality	"	50.	"	"	52 "
1880's Cuvée Reservée	"	58.	"	"	60 "

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHAINS,
RINGS,
CHARMS,
BRACELETS,
NECKLETS,
LOCKETS,
BROOCHES,
SCARFRINGS,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, etc.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

A splendid selection to choose from. We guarantee all articles to be 18c. gold. Our prices are, as well known, very moderate. Inspection solicited.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

S. ROSE & CO.'S PIANOFORTES.

THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co., having received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, have adopted the EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

The following are manufactured specially for S. ROSE & Co., and are GUARANTEED to withstand the effect of the climate :—

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition.
Cash Rs. 850, or as above Rs. 900. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order					Rs.	250 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch					"	125 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto		"	125 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto		"	125 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
				Total	Rs.	925 0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE" SQUARE PIANO.
Cash Rs. 650, or as above Rs. 700. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order					Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch					"	100 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto		"	75 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto		"	75 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto		"	75 0
				Total	Rs.	725

SCHIEDMAYER'S AND SOEHNE'S EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 750, or as above Rs. 800. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order					Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch					"	150 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto		"	100 0
				Total	Rs.	850 0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE" PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 500, or as above Rs. 550. Cases of Tin and Wood Rs. 20

Payment on giving the order					Rs.	120 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch					"	100 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto		"	75 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto		"	75 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto		"	75 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto		"	75 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto		"	50 0
				Total	Rs.	570 0

Catalogues of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, American Organs, Music, and every description of Musical Instrument, free on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO OTHER PRESENTS will be more highly appreciated by Friends and Relatives in Europe and India, during the ensuing CHRISTMAS SEASON and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, than tidy small parcels of our well-known Indian Teas (from Holts and Colonel Hawe's Gardens), which have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF FLAVOUR.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORT WINE RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED,

HAVE always in stock a large assortment of Pianofortes by the following eminent makers :—

SCHIEDMAYER.	STUTTGART.
ROENISCH.	DRESDEN.
GERARD ADAM.	WESEL.
T. TROST and CO.	ZURICH.
E. KRAUSS.	STUTTGART.
ERNST KAPS.	DRESDEN.

COLLARD AND COLLARD. LONDON.

And our own Special make of

INDIAN PIANETTES, BOUDOIR PIANINOS,
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARES.

PIANOS for HIRE in BOMBAY or UP-COUNTRY.

Pianos on the hire purchase system.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

When ordering Socks, size of foot in Inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in Inches.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... Doz.	8 8
Extra Super do. "	11 8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours "	20 0
Brown Cotton, plain stripes "	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes "	22 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes "	22 8
Navy Blue, striped white "	22 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Balbriggan for Dress with 1 per pair	2 8 0
Silk Cloaks, to Silk " per doz.	26 0
Black Spun equal to Best Silk ... per pair.	5 8 0
Dress Socks, best black silk ... Pair.	8 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... "	24 0

MERINO SOCKS.

Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ... Doz.	22 0
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft and shrinkless, perfectly fast colours, one of the best Socks made ... "	22 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article ... "	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ... "	22 0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool, pure wool ... "	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ... "	30 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Best White Turkish ... Each	15 8
Best Brown Turkish ... "	23 0
Oxford Cloth, the Genuine Article ... "	10 8
Fancy Flannels and Fancy Tweed ... Rs. 20 to	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs. a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made ... Pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather mixtures, a superior article ... "	4
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ... "	3 12

BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.

Fine Ganze Vests, for hot weather wear ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating ... Each	7 8
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	30 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves ... 6 for	36 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	36 0

UNDER DRAWS OR PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine ... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ... Each	8 8
Short Draws to the Knee, very fine Merino 6 for	27 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... 6 for	33 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... 6 for	45 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	33 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... " 2 12 and 3 0

Out size Vests and Pants Rs. 6 extra per ½ dozen.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. EDWIN has ARRIVED from Mauritius and is discharging in the stream. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading accompanied by delivery orders for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

No claim will be entertained after the departure of the steamer had unless endorsed by the Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Captain, Owners of s.s. Edwin.
Bombay, 19th December, 1884.

WANTED

BY Messrs. H. DERRY & Co., Contractors, Bellary, Kristna State Railway, Cumbum, a good ACCOUNTANT of unexceptional character. One who has had experience in Book-keeping and accustomed to the details of a contractors office preferred.

Applications (with copies of testimonials) stating salary required, to be forwarded to Mr. JOHN MACFAE, LANE, Rampart-row.

THE DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONORABLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the Members of the BOMBAY NATIVE COTTON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION was held at the Depot of Sett Gocculdass Madhowjee, on WEDNESDAY last, at which it was unanimously resolved that out of respect to the retiring Viceroy, no Cotton transactions either by way of selling or purchasing should be entered into on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, which is the date of His Excellency's departure from India, and that such resolution should be published in the local papers.

By order,
DEWJEE PURBUT,
Honorary Secretary.
MANECKLAL ATMARAM TUNKSALLY,
Honorary Assistant Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will of LABAI (widow of the late SULEMAN KARMALI, deceased), late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.

MAHOMEDBHOY CHOWTH, MERALI-BHOY MOORAJ, CASSUMBHOY HASSUM-BHOY DATOO, and JAFFERBHOY LADHA-BHOY CHATOO, the executors named in the Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,

Messrs. PAYNE, GILLERT & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

The 15th day of Dec, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEEWANJEE HORMASJEE GUZDAR has contracted to SELL the undermentioned properties. Any and all person or persons having any claim in and to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the properties will be conveyed without any regard to any such claim, and the same may be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Bellasis-road, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 816 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3,083, new No. 2,995, old survey No. 4410, and new survey No. 6437, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by passage, on or towards the west by public road, on or towards the south by 16th Camatee-poora-street, and on or towards the north by the said Bellasis-road and the said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 75, and now in the occupation of Kemp Co., Lim ted, and other tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormasjee Guzdar.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Bellasis-road in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3148, 4727, 4728, and 4729, new Nos. 10 31, and 11121, old survey Nos. 1424 and 4257 to 1-60 and new Nos. 6437 and 6437, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by Bazaar-street, on or towards the west by passage, on or towards the north by the said Bellasis road, and on or towards the south by 16th Camateepoora-street, and the said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 76 and 77, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormasjee Guzdar.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of 16 Camateepoora-street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 694 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4756 4757, 4753, 190, 4748, 4749, 4750 and 4751, new Nos. 11,131, 11132, 11130, 1619, 11128 and 11 29, old survey Nos. 4783, 4286, 4284, 4283, 1-4278, 2-4278, 4279, and 4280 and new Nos. 6481, 6442, and 6443 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ahmedkhan Daoodkhan, on or towards the west by public road on or towards the north by the said 16th Camateepoora-street, and on or towards the south by sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 6 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormasjee Guzdar.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of the said 16th Camateepoora-street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119-1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4734, 4735, 4732, 173 and 44, new Nos. 11124, 11122, 1-123, and 16052, old survey Nos. 4264, 4263, 4262, 4263, 4264, and 4265, and new Nos. 6443, 6450, 6449, and 6451, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Soonabai, on or towards the west by the property of the said Ahmedkhan Daoodkhan, on or towards the north by the said 16th Camateepoora-street, and on or towards the south by sweepers passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 1 and 2, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormasjee Guzdar.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1884.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchasers' Attorney.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash, Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	½ gall.	1½ gall.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
85, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER.
BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who have ACCEPTED INVITATIONS to attend the CEREMONY of LAYING the FOUNDATION STONE of the NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS at the corner of Cruikshank-road and have not received cards of admission are requested to apply for them TO-MORROW before noon in the TENT pitched near the site of the ceremony.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, C.S.
Municipal Commissioner.

18th Dember, 1884.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bombay Livery Stable Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, 3rd January, 1885, at 12 noon, for the purpose of passing the following special Resolutions, viz :—

I. That the Bombay Livery Stable Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

II. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and fix his or their remuneration.

III. That the Liquidator or Liquidators shall have all the Powers given to Liquidators by sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

By order of the board,
C. L. WEBER,
Acting General Manager.

Bombay, 18th December, 1884.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. have now on hand
A LARGE SELECTION OF PHOTO. FRAMES
IN
PLUSH, LEATHER, WOOD, &c.
PHOTO ALBUMS
IN
PLUSH, CALF, MOROCCO AND RUSSIA.
A GREAT VARIETY OF OLEOGRAPHS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DESPATCH BOXES, DRESSING AND WRITING CASES.
A LARGE STOCK OF PLUSH GOODS, SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
VIZ.,
ICE WATER PITCHERS, TEA SETS,
BUTTER DISHES, CAKE BASKETS,
WAITERS, &c., &c.
ALSO
A LARGE SELECTION OF
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
INCLUDING
PEN-KNIVES, SPORTING KNIVES,
RAZORS, GENT'S INSTRUMENT CASES,
AND
LADIES' CASES OF SCISSORS.
MECHANICAL AND OTHER TOYS IN GREAT VARIETY.
A great variety of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, in latest and best designs
NOW ON VIEW.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of MADAT in the Town and Island of Bombay, from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c. may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium,
Bombay, Custom House, 10th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay from the 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds each of 40 tolas of 180 grains which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium
Bombay Custom House, 4th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDU in the Town and Island of Bombay, from 1st January to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,00, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, etc. may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 10th December, 1884.

ROBERTS & CO.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, COCANADA.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.—Silver Medal and 1st Class Certificate—Highest Award. Boston Foreign Exhibition, 1883.—Medal and Diploma—the only award in India. Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal—Highest Award in India. Vienna International Exhibition, 1873.—Diploma of Honour. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1881.—Silver Medal. Melbourne International Exhibition, 1881.—Two Diplomas for Cigars and Tobacco. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1882—Silver Medal. Madras Central Agricultural Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1884.—Silver Medal.

GRINDLAY AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON, S. W.
Established 1828.

MEMBERS of the INDIAN SERVICES returning to England are invited to apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. for information regarding Pay, Pension, Furlough and Fund Rules, addresses of Brother Officers, &c. &c.

From the length of time their Firm has been in existence, and the mass of records they have accumulated, Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. can afford their constituents exceptional facilities in matters necessarily beyond the sphere of purely Banking Establishments.

Forms for reporting arrival in Europe, Powers of Attorney, &c., can be obtained on application to
Messrs. GRINDAY & Co.—CALCUTTA;
Messrs.—BINNY & Co.—MADRAS;
Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

Novelties in Gold Jewellery.
Novelties in Silver Jewellery.
Novelties in Albums.
Novelties in Photo-frames.
Novelties in Electro-plated Ware.
Novelties in Money Purses.
Novelties in Toilet Sets.
Novelties in Mechanical Toys.
Novelties in Bon-bons.
Novelties in Table Ornaments.
Novelties in Jet Ornaments.
Novelties in Children Toys.
Novelties in Writing-cases.
Novelties in Stationery.
Novelties in Opera Glasses.
Novelties in Fans.
Novelties in Work-boxes.
Novelties in Scent Cases.
Novelties in Cigarette Cases.
Novelties in Hand-bags.
Novelties in Photo. Screens.
Novelties in Scrap Albums.
Novelties in Tea Sets.
Novelties in Sweets.
Novelties in Surprise Boxes.
Novelties in Music Boxes.
Novelties in Artificial Flowers.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STANDARD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, LIVERPOOL.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take Marine Risks on favourable terms.

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Subdivisions of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, For

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Barjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort. Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

YANKEE DRILL, a new and amusing Picture Game. Rs. 2.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

ROCKING HORSES, Pole Horses, Velocepede Horses, Perambulators, Dolls' Houses, Large Doll's Arms.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES, PISTACHIO and Raspberry Cream, Rose Water Ices and Spirits, wholesale and retail. Pastry every day fresh.—M. BIENAS & Co.

FOR SALE, pair of TONGA PONIES, height 13 hands, colour bay, age about seven and six respectively, quiet and fast in harness and sound. Price, Rs. 150. Also another pair, colour bay, 12 hands six, quiet to ride, saddle, used occasionally in harness with either of the above. Price, Rs. 75 or the lot Rs. 200, delivered at Alma-road. Apply to R. Montgomery, Raipur, via Ahmedabad.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, from 1 pice each, well worth 4 annas. Fancy articles for presents very cheap. Apply Shroff Brothers, No. 52, Esplanade Cross-road.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3 ; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SISTERS' SALE of NEEDLE and FANCY WORK, All Saints' Home, Umarkhari.—December 18th, 19th and 20th, 3 to 7 p.m.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

XMAS and NEW-YEAR CARDS—Plain, Mechanical, Fringed, Plush, &c., the latest patterns.—STEWARD and Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portemonnaies, &c. dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—PEARSE'S REGISTER BOOKS are now open.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners to the Governor, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, a BOOK-KEEPER. No one need apply who is unable to keep the books of a Joint Stock Company. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

PERRIER JOUET. "B" Brand, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE, magnums Rs. 14, quarts Rs. 8, pints Rs. 32 per dozen cash. Apply LYON and Co.

A CHOICE assortment of novelties in Christmas Card, just opened out, from 4 annas upwards. The new est designs by the best artists.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878 ; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883 ; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY WORKS.—Lighted up and open for a few days till 7 p.m.

A QUADRILLE PARTY, will be held in the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY, December 19th, 1884. To commence at 9 p.m. Admission Rs. 2 admitting 1 Gentleman and Ladies.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian Fulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Bombay Co. Limited.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80 ; No. 7, Rs. 100.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR sale, owner going home, high caste chestnut Arab, age 6, height 14-2 ; splendid mover, good temper, believed sound, up to weight. Apply R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

MINNE SINGERS.—First Smoking Concert on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 9-15 p.m., at Fort, Gymkhana. Members desiring to be present can obtain tickets from the Hony Secy., Mr. G. W. ROUGHTON.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail, single and double Terai Hats, Elwood's Patent Helmets, Pith Sun Hats, &c., of the latest fashion.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

PHENYLE, an invaluable disinfectant for hospitals barracks, sick rooms, closets, mosquitoes, insects, cholera-safe, per bottles ans. 8 and Re 1. Sole agents, B. Phillips and Co., Bombay and Poona.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.—Rate 3 pice per lb. retail; 24 lbs. for a rupee wholesale, at the following places :—Factory, opposite to Sir J. J. Hospital, Pydownee, near Police Station. Dhobi Talao, near Dr. Lisbon's dispensary. Fort, near Gunbawa Well.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CORN MILLS !!!—Will grind any description of Grain into the finest flour, producing from 60 to 80 lbs. an hour, with apparatus for dressing or separating the fine flour from the coarse and bran.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act. The Bombay Salt Act. The Salt Act. The Stamp Act. The Indian Port Act. The Native Passenger Ships Act. The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act. The Steam Vessel Surrey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

NOTICE.

The property at Coombarwada 1st street, advertised for sale by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, by order of Nanabhoy Baboojee, Esquire, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kreshnabai, widow and Tookaram Sumbajee, the legal heirs and representatives of the late Sumbajee Annajee Moray, the mortgagors, is POSTPONED until further notice.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 19th December, 1884. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their rooms TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., as follows :—

Cases of Guinness's stout in qts. and pints.
" of Bass's Ale in qts. and pts.
" of Ginger Ale in soda bottles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 19th December, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

NOTICE.

The usual weekly sale of horses and carriages will take place at 12 o'clock instead of 1-30 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

At 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

1 well-built pony cart with hood, &c.
1 handsome fast-trotting Arab pony, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 a good sized chesnut pony, about 5 years old, fast goer, believed to be sound, will carry a lady, and goes in harness.
1 handsome strong-built pony dog-cart.
1 do. fast trotting iron grey dog-cart pony, goes in saddle and harness.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 20, KALBADAVI-ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the surplus stock, consisting of glassware, best plated ware, 6 to 36 light hanging chandeliers, 1 to 6 light wall chandeliers, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, with handsome marble top gilt table, a handsome English 8-day clock, handsome Parian and marble figures, handsome China and Japanese jars, rich embroidery cushions, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, fancy wall brackets, handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest fashion, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, and Khakee Padumsey.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Foreman's Bungalow, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany piano by "Johnson, Linwood and Sons," first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th December, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of Chubb's dispatch box, pocket aneroid barometer for mountain use by Menist, napkin rings, set of tools, Kutch dagger and sword, China cart plates, best plated breakfast and dinner cruet, jam cruet, China vases, Kurrachee jail pattern carpet, Kuch paintings in water color, superior chromolithograph, landscape pictures, blackboard, lady's writting case, letter balance, piano stool, hat box with silk hat, hand painted drawing room tea set from the Melbourne Exhibition, album with photographs, table and bed linen, satamaran (Japanese boat), maps, tracing paper, and cloth, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Maku, woman, consisting, of goldnecklace, todas, kuda, bangles, rings, earrings, silver armlets, anklets, and rings, copper and brass pots, wearing apparel, blackwood cot, boxes, &c.

On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jeevunjee.
25 drums each 4 imp. gallons boiled linseed oil No. 1.
10 " " each 5 gallons turpentine.
5 cwts. white lead No. 1 in 28lb. kegs.
5 " " No. 4, in do.
5 " white zinc, No. 1 in do.
5 " white paint, No. 1 in do.
10 " pumice stone picked.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder,

On account and at the risk of Ramdas Kandas—
A V—About 50½ tons teak squares
A V— 8½ " " boards
A V— 24 " scantlings,
On account and at the risk of Jamnadas Damodhur—
A V in a monogram—1-129—about 4½ tons teak squares.

SALE OF TUKEY RED GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve—

5	Cases	T. Red Cambrics	21	in.	28 yds.
5	"	" Shirtings	44	"	40 "
5	"	"	42	"	"
5	"	"	39	"	"

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Timber Works—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF Grain Sweepings, Old Wood, Iron, &c, at at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Metal Mart the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Somjee Parpia, clearing his shop, consisting of carven and plain frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and English mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, tables, furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington and other makers, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, rich cut glassware, various cruets, 4, 6 and 6 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and other makers, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, 4, 5 and 7 light glass-stem candelabra, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and pots, rolls of superior Brussels and other carpets, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, sets of English-made plated mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 19th December, 1884.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Chairman.
Bombay, 15th December, 1884.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
26, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer at Satara, on the 5th day of January, 1885, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the depots, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Pimpri, Satara Districts, 9th December, 1884.

THE BROWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

To consider an offer made for the purchase of the Company's Presses at Mhow and Bhownuggur.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 8th December, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill,

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being detached building possesses every advantage.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

JUST IMPORTED a fresh supply of New Season TASMANIAN JAMS, in 1lb. Tins. For sale at the following REDUCED PRICES :—

Assorted Jams ..... { Rs. 3-8 per dozen Tins ; or Rs. 16 per case of 5 doz.
Strawberry and Apricot Jams .. { Rs. 4 per dozen Tins ; or Rs. 18-8 per case of 5 doz.

Apply to
THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Apollo-street.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEDBUGS, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S CHARGE TO THE CLERGY.

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, delivered his charge to the clergy at the Cathedral on Tuesday, the 16th instant. There were present :—The Venerable Arch. Sharpin (Bombay), Rev. J. H. T. Blunt (Kirkee), Rev. Apajee Bapujee (Bombay), Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow (Byculla), Rev. W. J. Fennel (Colaba), Rev. Charles Gilder (Colaba), Rev. J. G. Deimler (Bombay), Rev. Arthur Polhampton (Matheran), Rev. Robert Lay Page (Bombay), Rev. R. W. Evans, D. D. (Bombay), Rev. George Ledgard (Bombay), Rev. William Clark (Poona), Rev. Charles Kirk (Baroda), Rev. P H LeFeavre (Dapooli). Rev. Thomas Corfield (Egutpuri), Rev. John St. Diago (Bombay), Rev. A. G. Cane (Poona), Rev. J. W. Biscoe (Bombay), Rev. Nehemia Goreh (Poona), Rev. G. Gothard (Bombay), Rev. R. A. Squires (Bombay), Rev. H. N. Midwinter (Ahmednagar), Rev. F. G. Macartney, (Nasik), Rev. J. H. Lord (Bombay), Rev. C. S. Rivington (Poona), Rev. P. A. Ellis (Ahmednagar), Rev. P. B. de Horne (Khandalla), Rev. J. D. Lord (Poona), Rev. H. F. Lord (Ahmednagar), Rev. G. H. Ellison (Bombay), Rev. E. H. Beale (Bombay), Rev. H. A. Bren (Bombay), Rev. Sorabjee Cursedjee (Poona), Rev. Charles King (Ahmednagar), and Rev. Narayan Vishnu (Ahmedabad).

His lordship said :—In the charge which I was permitted not to deliver to you now more than three years ago, I invited the attention of my brethren more especially to the dangers and safeguards of individual church life in this country. It is the natural sequence of that utterance that I should invite you to think chiefly to-day of the work and position of our church in this Province and Diocese, as a whole. And I hold it to be the more incumbent on me to do so, because the attention of the Bishops of the Province was most prominently called to that subject. When we met for the second time the Viceroy in Council that he should furnish the Secretary of State with the opinion of the Government of India. I lay, stress upon the exact order of proceedings, for, if anywhere should scrupulous accuracy be the characteristic of all which is put forward, it was only under pressure from home, and that not exercised only once, that the Viceroy of India in Council took up this question at all, statements made to the contrary effect have been based on a misapprehension. Unpalatable and humiliating as may be the fact, it is now the less a fact on that account, that the question of the reduction or abolition of ecclesiastical establishments in this country was not brought before the attention of the nation in consequence of any necessity acknowledged by the rulers of India, that it has been treated and may continue to be treated as a mere episode in the internecine dissensions of political parties at home. In one aspect the fact is humiliating, in another it is highly encouraging. If it is hard that the position of the church in the country where we are called upon to serve her should be treated as a kind of appendix to threatened institutions at home, yet it is cheering to be able to think how factious is the origin of the outcry by which it has been so unscrupulous if assailed. If the voice of the people of India, or of any section of the people of India had been spontaneously raised against the taxes by which the establishment is supported ; if the Government of India itself had protested against the existence of the establishment or taken the lead in the attempt to reduce it, one might have felt that a *prima-facie* case must surely have been made out against it. When one finds that no class in this country has done aught but allow itself to be persuaded that it had a grievance of which it was unaware that the Viceroy in Council has not stirred except to reply to a question repeatedly asked him from home, that the present Government did not ask him that question except under pressure in Parliament from some of the extreme left of its supporters, and finally that when the question was put an overwhelming majority of the Supreme Council declared against any reduction—when, I say, one considers all this, one feels encouraged to believe that our position cannot be so entirely indefensible that one need fear that on grounds of justice it is doomed. But I for one could not defend it if I felt that it was unjust in itself ; and then could be no manner of argument for its justice than the fact that it has never been called in question, except in quarters where its abolition or reduction would be looked upon in the light of a party triumph. I proceed then to put forward the grounds on which I hold that we were justified in asserting as Bishops of the Church of England, in India that the question may be approached in two ways 1st. Can the maintenance of the Ecclesiasticals establishment be justified under the actual circumstances, that si to say, does it derive a justification from the fact that every taxpayer in India does contribute directly or indirectly to the support of some creed which he disbelieves ? And 2ndly. Apart from this immunities which are granted to temples and mosques is it justifiable that the administrations of Christianity should be subsidised from the proceeds of taxation when the bulk of the taxpayers are not Christians. I take the two questions in reverse order. Apart from any other consideration, is it right in the rulers of this country to pay taxes on Mahommedans and Hindus for the support of Christian establishments ? Factitious considerations about this resolves itself into part of a larger question—is it right that Great Britain as a [illegible] upon the people of India and should maintain a staff of servants for the purpose ? Grant this, and one thing will surely follow, that the representative of Great Britain in India must be supplied out of the taxes of this country with everything which is held by the nation to be conducive to their ruling it well. It is acknowledged that we hold the country by force, and that the only justification for our doing so is the fact that our application of that force makes for justice, for humanity, for progress. Is force, then, more or less likely to be brought to bear for the promotion of those objects if the man in whose hands the power lies be reminded at the cost of the country that there is a power which sits above all brute force ? We surely cannot be so illogical as to say that the proceeds of taxations are to be devoted to maintaining our rights of conquest, but that not a penny shall be taken from the conquered to remind us to use our rights as we ought. If the whole administration of India—legislative, executive, judicial—is to be guided by aliens to the country, on a system which the country did not chose and of which it would rid itself to-morrow, the only question which can fairly be raised about subsidising the church of the administrators must surely be whether Great Britain still holds that a man will be kinder, juster or wiser for remembering that the eye of God is upon him. It may safely be asserted, I think, that such is still the deliberate opinion of the nation of Great Britain as a whole. And if so, their subsidies to ministers were granted directly from taxation are justifiable on exactly the same expenditure of every other kind which conduces to the good government of the country. If all this be essentially wrong, then a good deal would have to be swept away besides the ecclesiastical establishments and the opponents of those establishments must be asked whether they think it justifiable and fair to apply to an institution which they dislike—a principle which logically carried out will sweep away the British rule altogether! Apart from this larger consideration, I am not sure that a good case could be made out from the analogy of the native endowments. But if the subsidies to the ministrations of Christianity are based on exactly the same ground with all payments for the maintenance of the British dominion, then the analogy of native endowments comes in to strengthen the case if it be argued that payments for religious purposes must stand on a different footing from any other payments which subjects can be called upon to make, it may be replied that this principle is violated, and will certainly continue to be violated by every tradition of British rule in this country. The whole question of State favour to religion has been transferred by the traditions of our rule out of the region of the abstract into that of political expectancy. In dealing with native endowments, in asking whether Hindus and Jains shall be taxed for the immunities of mosques, whether Mussulmans shall be poorer in pocket because the lands of the temples are untaxed, the question which has been asked by British rulers has not been of what they ought, but of what they dared. Why, therefore, should the Christians be told that though he has been brought to this country to help Government to seek it for its own good, or that although his father served the Queen for small pay and so let him be bound to India for life, it is impossible that any non-Christian shall be taxed to provide with a minister? To such arguments he may reply with perfect confidence,—I pay for the immunities of the temples, and those you do not seek to do away. Why then do you turn round upon me with a principle which is impossible of application in the case of any other religion ? If my case were not a good one in itself I would not ask you to do anything for me. ? Were his case not a good one in itself this argument might go for little. But if, as I have endeavoured to show, it rests onthe very same ground with all arguments in support of the British rule, he may quote the analogous instance of respect for native endowments to show that subsidies to the ministrations of Christianity are not barred on any grounds of abstract justice. But the principle which underlies our position may be as fair as sound and as reasonable as its most ardent supporters could maintain, and still that position itself might become through our short comings of our follies, not untenable for practical purposes. It behoves us then to take ourselves to task as a body whose position has been questioned and to see whether our conception of our responsibilities, and our actual mode of discharging them has been such as our professions demanded. It is on this that our whole future depends, I conceive that if we will rise to our position as a portion of the body of it, if we live before the eyes of our contemporaries as an organism instinct with divine life, we shall hold our own as a spiritual force none the less, perhaps even the more, for the possible loss of State aid. It would not be the first time in church history that the latest capabilities of its body had been driven out with unprecedented fulness by the fact of its being the own on its own resources. And, on the other hand, no favour of the State will save us from becoming effete or extinct if we are failing to rise to our high calling as a body of Christian men and women united in the person of our Saviour and permeated with the presence of His Spirit. There are no cataclysms now-a-days at least in the history of the Catholic Church, sweeping away by a single fall with the life of a Christian community still flourishing in the vigour of native growth, where church life has appeared crushed from without it has indeed appeared leaving from within the barbarism by which it seemed to have been extinguished. Wherever it has failed to do this, it has been because the catastrophe from outside did but put the final brand of divine judgment on the failure which was sapping the inner life. If, which God in his mercy forbid, the life of our church in this country were ever to become a thing of the past, the real cause of its ultimate extinction would not be in my charge which had taken place in the relations of political parties, or any consequent withdrawal of State aid from the outward ministrations of religion. We must first die out of men's hearts before we shall die away from off the earth. Loss of corporate spiritual life I believe to be the only contingency of which we need feel any fear. I pass on then to the corporated character of the life of the church in our midst, its weaknesses and how to amend them. The actual organisation is there. Our laity are ministered to by the threefold ministry. The nourishment which through the channel of the Sacraments is conveyed to the body of Christ is accessible to such of our members except which actual distance makes participation impossible. But the church, where her life is complete, is more than an organisation ; she is an organism instinct with life. She is a body, not simply a society. The essence of her corporate life is something more than the sum and aggregation of a number of individual lives—all nourished from one source of substance. The life is resident in the whole, not simply in the parts made by one ; present in the parts because it resides in the whole. Now it is of the essence of a life such as this, that vitality to be preserved at a high point must be continuous and homogeneous throughout : no part must be quite out of touch with the life of all the rest. The lack of this homogeneous vitality is one of the great elements of anxiety about the future of our church in this country. Europeans are isolated from natives, chapalns from missionaries, societies from one another to a degree that makes me ask myself sometimes whether the diocese exists as a unit except in the single fact that one bishop holds all the confirmations and presides over all the clergy. The resolution passed at Calcutta, that all Christians in this province and in our respective dioceses, connected with that branch of the Holy Catholic Church commonly called the Church of England, to whatever race they may belong, are always to be regarded and dealt with as one body, had reference to one specific danger. It pledged the Indian episcopate to resist by all means in our power any attempt to create separate heirarchies for European and native churches. But the danger which has to be encountered is not confined to the possibility of such attempts. It includes all that is to be brought before us to-morrow on our position as a church in this country and the relations which ought to subsist between the different organisations within it. That discussion, if I anticipate, might well help us to realise afresh how he hopeless is the self-condemnation which we pass upon the church as a whole if we admit that in her work in this country there can be life in congregations of Europeans so long as they are indifferent to native Christians, or life among Christians at all so long as they are indifferent to the heathens, or life in any part of the church body except in so far as it contributes to the life of the whole. I rejoice that a benefactor of the diocese should have undertaken to bring the subject before us. And all that I have to say on it now is meant to strengthen and not to forestall our common consideration of it to-morrow. The subject is so overwhelmingly important that I conceive I shall be failing in my duty were I to confine myself to the less formal anticipation which is all that I can give to it to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

THE VINTAGE OF 1884.

THE following memorandum on the vintage of 1884 is by Messrs Cutler, Palmer and Co. :—

Bordeaux.—The out-turn proved to be very deficient in quantity, and the wine is not expected to rank very high in quality, except in the higher grades. In the districts of the Bas-Medoc the vines lost nearly all their foliage in September by reason of mildew. Low-lying districts on the banks of the Garonne and Dordogne, were exposed to occasional floodings, the water deposited some rich alluvial soil, which not only fertilized the land, but has fortunately assisted indestroying the Phylloxera Germ, and also produced a considerable crop. It would be premature to express any decided opinion concerning any but the higher growths, but speculators have taken up much of the wine at very high prices, we enumerate some, viz. :—

Conseillant Labarde	Château de Parempuyre.
Château Pavell Soussans	Château Dauzac Labarde.
La Biche Macau	Marquis de Terme Margaux.
Château des Trois Moulins Macau	Pontet Canet.

Burgundy.—Here again the produce is but small not more at the best than one-third of an average, but there are places on the Cote d'or where it will only be one-tenth of an average. The new wine promises good color and fine bouquet.

Champagne.—Our friends Wacker & Co., say that the weather having been most favourable during the whole of the year, a grand vintage both in respect to quality and quantity was expected. These expectations have not been fully realized, as the quality is only fair, whilst the quantity is but moderate. The wine is delicate and has a fine bouquet, and is expected to turn out superior to the 1878's, but as it will not be fit for consumption until 1887, leading shippers have found it necessary in the face of the ever increasing demand for cheap and mature qualities, to increase their quotations, one well-known house now requires an additional 5s. per case, and other houses will no doubt follow suit, for ourselves we are happy to say, that by holding over very large stocks we have been able to retain our present quotations for some time longer.

Saumour.—A fairly good quality wine has been made, but the quantity is not over abundant.

German Wine.—The result of this year's vintage is as a whole satisfactory. It is true in some districts the quantity has not come up to expectations, but generally speaking there will be something like one-half of a full crop. As to quality it is the best year since 1874, and we believe the wines of 1884 will turn out equal, if not superior, to that excellent year.

Port.—The quantity produced in the Alto Douro is the smallest since the terrible year of 1856, when the whole district was devastated by the Oidium. The scarcity in the Alto Douro is due this year to the Phylloxera, the ravages of which are extending rapidly in the finest vineyard : many of the formerly famous Quintas of the Douro are now unproductive, and many others do not produce sufficient to pay the actual expenses of cultivation. A few of the more wealthy farmers have planted American vines which resist the Phylloxera, but only about one in twenty of the Douro proprietors have the means to adopt this necessary process for the safety of vineyards. The quality of the wine made in the Alto Douro this year, appears to be excellent ; the summer was one of the hottest ever remembered, and the refreshing rains which fell in September, came just in time to bring the grapes to perfection. The produce of the Beira and Beirrada districts, which have hitherto not been invaded by the Phylloxera, is larger than it has been for many years, and the quality good, but the produce of these districts is only useful for making wines of low price.

Sherry.—The yield of this vintage has proved somewhat larger than was at first anticipated, but the quality is hardly as satisfactory as in 1883 ; many vineyards are falling out of cultivation now that the demand for sherry has declined, only the localities (yielding the better qualities) can be cultivated with that care and cost necessary to secure a good result ; the decline in the demand consists of the lower qualities, and the more choice high-priced marks, the latter ships will soon require to be of more age, and of a higher standard, remain in fair demand, and shippers see that the only means to be adopted to reinstate sherry as a popular wine, is to provide good value at moderate quotations.

Madeira.—Calls our attention to the excellent quality of this wine ; the vintage just completed is pronounced to be of fair quality and quantity. The consumption of the wine is rapidly increasing in the Colonies, except in the fine favor in India.

Cognac.—This year's gathering of grapes, which produce an inferior description of brandy, has been fairly good, but in the Champagne and Petit Champagne districts there is no yield, the vines having been nearly all destroyed by the Phylloxera, consequently fine old brandies have changed hands in Cognac at a considerable advance, and in this market at leading brands have been dealt in at higher rates, and are now being gradually absorbed. The stock in Bond in London continues to decrease.

Whisky.—Although this spirit does not legitimately deserve to be referred to in a Vintage Report, yet from the great interest and importance that recent years have attached to shipments of this spirit, we cannot but make a few observations concerning it. Primarily we may state that it is altogether unwholesome, unless it has attained some maturity, and the essential oil produced by its distillation entirely eradicated. The enormous demand has not in many instances allowed some distillers to accumulate and mature their distillations, and much *raw* alcohol diluted by the addition of *aqua pura*, continually leaves Scotland in showily got up bottles, the use of which spirit is most deleterious.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY. 17th December, 1884.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·987
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	64·2
Relative humidity of Air	·633
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·4
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	275

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

THE following dramatic episode is told in an unpublished letter from Mrs. Carlyle to one of her friends, which has been kindly placed in hands of the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* by a correspondent :—

I daresay you never heard me mention a Mr. M. ? He was introduced to Mr. C. by Emerson while in London. Mr. C. (Carlyle) had heard of him long ago from John Sterling, and liked him, and invited him here. We found him on acquaintance a man of considerable faculty, unappreciated where appreciation was really important for him—by publishers. He wrote clever things that nobody would print and give him money for, while the hundred and twenty pounds with which he and his wife and one child came to London two years ago (!) was slowly but surely melting away, although he did what he could to eke it out by writing sermons for preachers who could not compose them at first hand. When he first came here he was within ten pounds of starvation, still, however, keeping up the appearance of a gentleman Mr. C. exerted himself for him in several directions—wrote to Lady A. about him, &c., &c., but all without result. One day Mrs. Macready applied to me for a private teacher for one of the boys too nervous to be sent to a public school. I recollected M. as likely to suit, though teaching was not his calling, and Mr. C. wrote a letter in his praise to Mrs. M., and after communicating with Mr. M. in America, M. was engaged by them three weeks ago to teach the little boy two hours a day, at a salary of £65 a year. They are so liberal always, these darling Macreadys ! I was glad to have helped to put him in a way of keeping soul and body together. Well ! on Thursday night of last week he came to tea, as he was in the practice of doing at long intervals, but asking at the door if we were alone was told by Helen "Yes ; but not expecting visitors." Whereupon he turned to go away, saying he would come back another time, and Helen, with her usual extraordinary want of tact, instead of letting him go, said, "Stop till I tell Mr. Carlyle," and rushed in upon Mr. C. just risen from the sofa, where he had been sleeping, cross as people are with after-dinner sleeps, and bothered with the prospect of having to entertain a certain — from Manchester, whom we invited to tea at the request of G——. You know his horror of having to speak to different sorts of people at one time ; this, in the mood he was in, was enough to make him forget that M. was poor, very proud and sensitive, as poor men of unrecognized genius are apt to be, and anxious to avoid the complication, he answered her question "Was Mr. M. to come in?" with sharp, "Say I am engaged, and hope he will return soon." Which message I heard at the foot of the stairs with a shudder, for I felt how the man would interpret it into unwillingness to produce him before one's fine people. My first impulse (always the best) was to run downstairs and let it go no further, and I was on Mr. M.'s track. But I hesitated in fear of the sour looks and afterscold, and in the moment of hesitation the man was dismissed to walk back four miles ! That was Thursday. On Tuesday morning Mr. C. received a letter from an unknown individual at B. (the native place of M.'s wife) to the effect that, "understanding Mr. C. had been some time acquainted with the *late* Mr. M., the writer would be greatly obliged by any evidence he could give of the suicide which he had just heard from M.'s mother-in-law." You may figure the shock ! There was more in it for me than a sudden death of an amiable, clever man. A horrible suspicion darted through my mind—had he committed suicide ?—perhaps that night he had come in an emergency to ask some favour of the only man he thought his friend, and he was turned away because there were visitors—was not this enough to sting such a sensitive creature to the quick ? Might it not have been the last drop in his cup of bitterness that made it run over and spill his life ? But I dared not suggest a horror to Mr. C. ; but I saw that something of the sort was in his own mind, and that doubled my apprehension I must be off to see into the thing, to help him poor fellow with money at least. C. encouraged me to go. Darwin had appointed to drive me to the Pantheon that day—after a basket. I could not wait his time. I would go up to him in the omnibus, and get him to drive me to the street near——'s where the unfortunate man had lived. To lose no time, before starting I wrote a hurried note to Lady A., telling what had happened, sure that she would offer money for the widow. Darwin was shocked at my story. He begged the business to be left with him, and I should like given. At least I hoped to get her provided for. And with this one clear idea in my head we drove to the house, the belief of a suicide gaining on me all the way. At the door I felt so physically sick that I could hardly get out of the cab. I knocked myself very softly, and was opened to by a stupid servant-girl. I asked "How is Mrs. M. ?" "As well as could be expected." "I wish to see her," I said. "Will you take me to her at once ? If you ask she may refuse, as I am a stranger to her, but I must see her." The girl stared. "But Mrs. M. is gone !" "What ! gone for good ? to B——?" "Oh no ; she is only gone a little way to buy mourning." Oh ! poor creature, I thought, there are women whom the skies falling could not drive from their "three thousand punctualities." But I was not going to be turned back by my romantic disgust, the woman might have committed suicide for all I knew. Decided. Meanwhile, how should I put any question on what so much of my peace really depended. "Now in what manner did your master die?" While I hesitated the girl said, coolly, "Mr. M. is in the house ; you see him at the window." It looked as if a pistol had been fired into me—she could never mean the body. Yet these London lower orders are so fond of showing bodies, or was it a father or brother come up to bury him ? I could not let myself go to the hope that the man was alive after all. "Take me to him," I gasped out, and followed her upstairs into a poor bare, clean little room where a pretty child sat writing at a table, and behind her the dear old man as alive as ever he could be. I did not throw my arms round his neck and cover him with kisses—rather a wonder, you will say. I merely clasped my hands together and cried out, "Oh, my God : I am so glad !" and then burst into tears. I think you can conceive the sudden revulsion of feeling you will not find this very silly. The man's stupefaction I shall never forget ; he evidently thought me gone mad, for he said soothingly, "Mrs. Carlyle ! how are you ? I hope you are quite well." I sat down at once to put my self-control to give any more detailed explanation than in broken words, "They wrote you were dead. I came to comfort your wife." "Oh, not at all, I assure you. I am very well, thank you, very well." "But your neighbour-in-law said you were dead !" "Oh, no ; not me. My wife's brother died the other day, but I am very well, thank you." The platitude of these assurances will give you some idea of the man's utter stupefaction ! At last the absurdity of the whole thing, especially of my overstreaming eyes over a live man whom I did not care a bit about except in the way of general humanity, rushed over my mind and sent me off into uncontrollable laughter ; in fact I had got hysterical, and no wonder. But I remembered Darwin sitting in the carriage at the door, picturing out a very different scene, and I started up, and, bidding Mr. M. come with me, I led him by the hand to the carriage, and said, with my face all swollen with crying, "Here is the dead man." A new surprise, new laughter ! On the way home we bought the basket after all. When Mr. C. came in at dinner I met him in the dark lobby that he might not see my face and kept silent till he had asked, "Well, my dear, have you got that sad business over ? Then I went close up to him, with a deep sigh, and whispered into his ear, "Mr. M.'s compliments to you, and he is very well indeed." What a relief to him also ! The dead man was asked to dinner for next day and was very merry here along with William Forster, and if that isn't a pleasant story you are ill to please.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. JOSEPH S. SASSOON.

WE quote the following from a local paper :—Although taking place over a thousand miles away, the greatest possible interest was evinced in Walton, the residence of the esteemed bridegroom, on Monday, Nov 24, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Joseph Sassoon Sassoon, J. P., with Louise, eldest daughter of Baron de Gunzburgh, at St. Petersburg. Had the happy event taken place in Walton itself where the bridegroom's family are so well known, and their generosity and benevolence so highly appreciated, it could not have caused greater rejoicings, and many of the ancient residents will long remember with pleasure the auspicious occasion. From all sides the expressions of good will and wishes for the future happiness of the young couple have been most hearty, whilst the greatest eagerness exists to welcome the return of the bridegroom and his young wife who it is hoped will take up their abode in Walton. The literary institution of which Mr. Sassoon is the honoured president, and their friends on hearing of the proposed wedding, started a subscription, and a handsome marble timepiece costing about £25 was obtained through Mr. Cartwright, jeweller, of High-street, and will be included among the wedding presents. The clock is of black marble with granite columns mounted with bronze, formula dial and gold enrichments, and on an engraved plate at the base is the following inscription : "Presented by the members, honorary members, and friends of the Literary Institution, Walton-on-Thames, to their president, Joseph Sassoon Sassoon, J.P., on his marriage, November, 1884." A suitable address upon vellum will also be presented with the clock. The servants at the house and farm also presented a magnificent centrepiece for fruit or flowers, of solid silver and of great value. During the morning and throughout the day merry peals were rung upon the church bells by a team of members of the Winchester Guild of bell-ringers and in the afternoon a dinner was given to the old Inhabitants of the village, at the Public Hall. About 140 old people attended the dinner, and a happier party of old folks was never seen in the hall before. At the conclusion of the repast, and whilst the punch was on the table, Mr. Wodderspoon proposed the health of the bridegroom.

Holloway's Pills.—With the darkening days and changinging temperatures the digestion becomes [illegible] ed, the liver disordered, and the mind despon[illegible] the cause the irregularity be expelled from [illegible] and body by an alterative like these [illegible] directly to the source of the evil, thrusting [illegible] from the circulation, reduce [illegible] natural state, and correct all defective and contaminated secretions. Such easy means of [illegible] strength, and cheerfulness should [illegible] those [illegible] all whose stomachs are [illegible] harassed, or whose brains are [illegible] essentially a blood [illegible] influenced remedies [illegible] effects a [illegible]

THE TORYISM OF TO-MORROW.

On hearing of Lord Randolph Churchill's intention to leave England for some months' holiday in India, the *Pall Mall Gazette* sent one of its representatives to wait upon him with the object of putting the country in possession of his views on the present and his hopes for the future. The following is a report of the conversation that took place on the occasion :—

"I am going to India," said Lord Radolph Churchill, "because I hate the cold weather, and the political ground is perfectly clear for a holiday and I am very tired of work. The Reform question will be practically settled and done with by the end of this year, and next session the Government will merely be living on sufferance until the boundaries are readjusted and registers are ready for a general election."

"Then you do not agree with Mr. Morley, who has no great faith in the proposals working to the end that is hoped."

"Decidedly not," replied Lord Randolph : "both parties are pledged too deeply to allow the negotiations to fail. What the arrangement is to be is more than I can tell you, for I am not arranging it ; but I can tell you roughly what the scheme is that I should like to see. The two essentials are that urban and rural districts should be separated, and that representation should be based on population. There is no difficulty about the application of these two principles whatever. I have seen a scheme drawn up by a young Conservative which takes 83,000 as the number entitled to a member, and find the sum work out as easily as possible. The whole country is mapped out in single member constituencies, each with a population of 83,000. Purely agricultural boroughs beneath 10,000 should be merged into counties ; small borough which are really urban should be grouped. The scheme I have told you of shows how this can be done all over the country without any of those geographical difficulties with which Mr. Bright tried to frighten the Eighty Club." Our representative here asked whether Lord Randolph would apply his principles with equal rigour in the case of counties and of London. "Yes, certainly," was the answer, "London should have its full quota of seventy members, or whatever it might be. Why not ? There is no objection to it. On the contrary, there is the strongest possible reason in favour of giving London its utmost due ; for that is the only way of redressing the balance between the north and the south. As for the centrifugal theory, who would ever have thought of it, and who will ever be found to believe in it, except Mr. Gladstone ? I am for giving town and county each its due, neither more nor less. Certainly I have no desire to rob London or any other towns to pay the counties more than their due, for I do not believe that the agricultural labourers will vote Tory. On the contrary, I do hope and believe, the farmers vote Tory, their labourers, you may be sure, will vote Liberal. And besides, the Church of England, which is a great political force on the Tory side, is not nearly so strong in the counties as in the towns—all the best energy of the Church is spent nowadays in the towns. To the counties, then I should certainly not be tempted to give more than their due. They should be split up into single-membered divisions, just as large boroughs into single-membered wards. Single-membered constituencies are the soul of the whole concern ; they afford the only working system of minority representation. As for the old two-membered county constituencies, they are simply a survival from the days before railways, when the two members were wanted to protect each other 'from robbers by day and ghosts by night.' There is nothing whatever to be said for them any longer."

Nothing, our representative admitted, except that as Mr. Bright would say, they are "on the old lines."

"The old lines," Lord Randolph replied, "simply mean the old Whig dodges. The Whigs are playing just the same game now that they played in 1867, and they ought to be met in the same way that they were then. They went on prating about six-pounders and seven-pounders, and so on, till Lord Beaconsfield went down to the firm ground of principle in household suffrage. And that is what will have to be done now—we must go down to the principle of population. The 'fancy' scheme in the *Standard*, even if it had survived my examination of it at Birmingham, would never by any possibility have passed the House of Commons—if only for this reason, that it raised an infinity of debateable details. Still less would it afford any basis for an agreement between the two parties now. But if you go on the basis of population there is much less room for dispute, and that is why some such scheme as I have sketched out to you will have to be adopted."

Our representative, as a good Radical, only hoped that it would be.

"Well, if the Radicals like it so much the better. All I can say is that I regard the arrangement of the Reform question as infinitely good for the Tories and infinitely bad for the Liberals. Why, the whole thing will have been taken out of the agitation against the Lords, and there will be quite as much credit on our side as on the other from the Reform business. This being so, I see no reason whatever why we should not win the next election." Our representative here ventured to suggest that even an easy victory required a body of fighters, and that "our only general" on the Tory side was retiring to India. ? "But," rejoined Lord Randolph, "we do not need to show any fight just now ; our strength is to sit still. A Government that is in on sufferance never has a good time ; it has no opportunity of accomplishing anything, but only opportunities of being harassed. And Mr. Gladstone's Government will have a ghastly array of questions to face next year before it dies—Ireland, Egypt, South Africa, and ghastliest of all, a bankrupt Budget. 'Mr. Gladstone is a host in himself.' No doubt ; but are you quite sure that you will have Mr. Gladstone to fight the next election for you ? Are you certain that he will not do as he has so often hinted, and retire from public life as soon as he has seen the Reform Bills through ? And if you have no Mr. Gladstone, but all Mr. Gladstone's post-obits, how do you think you will fare at the polls ?

Our representative gladly admitted the probability of a Conservative victory for the sake of learning from Lord Randolph Churchill "what will he do with it ?" "That depends entirely on the composition of the Conservative Cabinet ; and I can only speak for myself of what I should like to see. Even so you will hardly expect me to unfold a complete programme for you ; but let me ask you whether you have considered how many of Mr. Gladstone's subjects in that celebrated article of his in the *Nineteenth Century* have never been touched at all, and what Tory Democracy might do with them. There is the reform of local government, for instance. I would approach that question just as I have approached parliamentary reform. I would have none of the Wing dodges, with their half-and-half dilutions of the representative system, and their indirect voting, but I should like to see frankly elective and democratic local bodies. I do not believe the country gentlemen would really lose so much influence thereby as is supposed ; they can always serve as elective guardians, for instance, now when they choose, and they would win at least their fair share of representation if all such bodies were purely elective. Licensing is a very difficult question ; but I agree with you that if we once had county boards such as I have described, it would practically be impossible to keep licensing out of their hands. But I do not say that licensing would not be well done. The unpaid magistracy, however, I should maintain, principally as a matter of economy. Then there is the housing of the working classes ; no question is more important than that, and I believe the Tory party will be capable of dealing with it in a very large way. We are not hampered with any blind devotion to imaginary dictates of political economy, as the Whigs are, and we should not shrink from a large investment of public money and a large amount of State intervention for the benefit of the masses of the people."

The obvious reflection suggested itself that all this would want money "Decidedly it would, and you must be prepared before many years to see—especially if the *Pall Mall Gazette* has its way about the navy—to see the expenditure of the country up to £100,000,000. That is a serious outlook ; but we Tories have a great card in reserve in the fair trade movement. I am not at all disheartened by the Hackney election, for I recognize quite clearly that it will require a good deal of time to bring the boroughs round to fair trade or a tax on corn. When the truth comes to be known—hear, for instance, what Sir John Macdonald has to say of the actual working of the thing in Canada—I am not at all sure that fair trade will continue to be regarded as so much of an economical fallacy. But I look on these things, and have always done so, solely from the point of view of revenue. Now what can be more flagrantly immoral than Mr. Gladstone's new addition to the income tax—restricting the area of taxation at the very moment when he is about enormously enlarge the area of representation ? But even Mr. Gladstone could not go on adding to the income tax for ever, and for new expenditure you must go to new sources of revenue. No one need think of putting a tax on corn and flour on imported manufactures just by themselves ; fair trade would be part of a general revision of the tariff in the interests of the revenue. What, for instance, if we greatly reduced the duty on tobacco and on tea ? That and things like that would cover a multitude of new duties. The reductions would be immensely popular with the working classes, and would, moreover, I do not doubt, bring in an increase of revenue itself."

"In fact," said our representative, "you would proceed all along the line of domestic policy in the same direction as Prince Bismarck, with State Socialism and Customs revenue ?" "Precisely," said Lord Randolph, "and does not Prince Bismarck know what he is about ? He is the biggest man in the world." "And as to foreign and Colonial affairs ?" "Well, I need only make one remark, and that is, that the *Pall Mall Gazette* is doing an excellent service by keeping the question of the empire above the region of party politics. This is most important in the matter of the colonies, although all the present talk, by the way, about Imperial federation is mere moonshine. The scheme is altogether impracticable, and it is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that the fussy self-constituted representatives of the colonies here really represent public opinion out there. As to the navy, if all the *Pall Mall Gazette* says is true, then nothing short of an immediate expenditure on an adequate scale can be thought of. I am heart to say that all I have heard entirely bears out the Tooth about the Navy,' and I shall be much surprised if the debate in the House of Commons does not conclusively make in the same direction. The Conservative front bench is every bit as much to blame as the Liberal ; they have been in a conspiracy of ignorance and optimism together. Still all whose stomachs are [illegible] those [illegible] to hope for now from the Liberals of the right. The present Government is bankrupt, and will not dare to spend as largely as is necessary. Even worse than nothing would be a wretched million or two, which would do no good but an infinity of harm in hanging the whole question up. For my own part, if "The Truth about the Navy" be admitted, then a large expenditure spread over a number of years should be incurred ; and I should not hesitate for a moment about it, for I believe it would be as popular as it would be patriotic. The one other thing needful about the navy is to rout out the Admiralty : there is neither rhyme nor reason in the present arrangements, which are simply an ingenious device for sending responsibility round and round in a vicious circle."

One other question our representative ventured to put before leaving, "What about Ireland ? is there a lesson to be learned from Bismarck there also ?" "If a large expenditure of money by the State on public works is Bismarckian, yes. That would be an immediate and an enormous measure of pacification. And alongside of that it is of primary importance to reform the Castle. It is a nest of political corruption—of more kinds than one ; and when next the *Pall Mall Gazette* wants a new sensation it could not do a better public service than by telling us 'The Truth about Dublin Castle.' Let me say this in conclusion. You have said that the schemes I have been talking to you about are sound as if they were learned in the school of Bismarck. Well, when Prince Bismarck first propounded his domestic policy, everybody said it was absurd, and the English newspapers in particular conspired to ridicule it. Yet Prince Bismarck seems to be getting on pretty well, don't you think ?—and there is universal suffrage, remember, in Germany."

MR. THOMAS SUTHERLAND, M.P., OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE *Citizen*, of Saturday, Nov. 22, publishes an account of Mr. Thomas Sutherland, of the P. and O. Company, who has just been elected M. P. for Greenock :—"In Leadenhall-street stands a palatial building known far and near as the headquarters of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a company which, like the *Daily Telegraph*, may claim to have a world-wide circulation. It believe at this time it has a fleet of 172,716 tonnage and 180,000 horse-power, and has on board its ships as officers and seamen somewhere about ten thousand men. The chairman of that company is a very great man indeed. His name is Mr. Thomas Sutherland. The P. and O. is the oldest of the great carrying companies by which the name and the fame of England has been lifted up into the front rank among the nations of the earth. It started about half a century ago with three small sailing vessels, which traded between Falmouth and the leading ports on the Peninsula as far as Gibraltar. Then a fortnight was sometimes spent on the distance between London and Falmouth, and also six weeks were occupied in voyaging through the Bay of Biscay ; and as far south as Lisbon or Cadiz. Now you are taken from London along Mediterranean and the Red Sea—across the Indian Ocean and eastward to Calcutta or Hongkong—or Australia in little more than half the time needed in those comparatively primitive days in reaching the Gib. Surely when Tennyson made the love-sick hero of Locksley Hall resolve to burst all bonds of habit, and to 'Wander far away, On from land unto island, at the gateway of the day,' he was thinking of the P. and O. When Mr. Sutherland was appointed a managing-director the company possessed 80,249 tons of shipping, valued at £2, 867, 757 ; now the fleet is running over 180,000 tons, valued at £2,371,343, and this excellent result has been obtained at an increase of only £200,000 in capital, while £

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

BUSINESS has been interrupted to-day by the reception of Lord Ripon, and the whole week has been rather inactive. Freights, especially for early shipment have steadily advanced of late the quotation now being 25s., both for U. K. and Continental Ports alike for immediate and forward shipment. This rise has naturally tended to restrict shipments of Wheat, which is rendered additionally dull by the stagnent condition of the home markets, and in Seeds, with the exception of Gingelly there has also been very little doing. Cotton although firm at the close has not been very largely dealt in, and taking it all round we should call the export trade slack. Imports are likewise quiet with few changes in values, but there is rather more demand for local made Yarn again, which tends to steady the share market somewhat. Money remains very easy, but Government Paper has been dull throughout the week, whilst Exchange on London has recovered fully a half per cent. from the lowest point.

MONEY.—There has been just a trifle more enquiry for money of late, and the last return of the Bank of Bombay showed a reduction of something over 6 lacs in the Cash Balance. It has not, however, been sufficient to affect rates of discount which we still quote at about 2 per cent. on loans secured by Government Paper and 4 to 5 per cent. on merchandise and shares. From these figures we cannot of course expect any reduction, nor at the same time do we see much prospect of a rise for some time to come, as for the next fortnight business in all branches will be circumscribed by the holiday, and even afterwards there is no indication of such an extended volume of trade as would render dearer money probable in the face of the large supplies of funds now available.

EXCHANGE.—Our quotations of last Thursday, 1s. 6 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7 5-16d. for 3 months' Credits, proved to be the turning point of the market as on mail day 1-32d. higher was named for the former, and on Saturday, a decidedly firmer tone was apparent with an advance of 1-32d. all round. At 1s. 7d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 7 11-32d. for 3 months' Credits, however rates found a level from which no movement took place until this morning, when the advices regarding yesterday's Council drawings in London caused the market to open firm at a rise of 1-32d. which was increased to 1-16d. during the day, the following being the rates for ready bills at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 31-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 13-32 to 7-16d.	"
Francs Three do.	2 04½ to 2 05	"

The transactions of the week have been small. Of ready bills there are not many making, whilst operations for future delivery are still handicapped by the wide margin which the banks ask for each month forward. They are no doubt, in a great measure compelled to adopt this cautious policy, from being unable to effect simultaneous covering sales of their own paper, but whatever the cause, the result is that an unusually small amount of paper has yet been sold in advance of the season. This will necessarily tend to throw a large amount of finance into a limited space at the height of the season, but even with that eventuality in prospect there seems no general belief in high exchange, the large sums which Government will have to draw and the plentiful supply of cheap Silver, being depressing causes not to be gainsaid.

Yesterday's biddings for Council drafts in London resulted in 20 lacs of bills being taken up at 1s. 7d. and 4 lacs telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7d. 1-32d., being an advance of 1-16d. in the former and 1-32d. in the latter, as compared with the previous week. Special allotments, however, have since been made to the extent of Rs. 4,30,000 in bills and Rs. 1,10,000 in transfers at a further rise of 1-32d. Bar Silver in London remains at 49½d. per oz. and shipments are advised by Reuter this morning of £100,000 for Bombay and £10,000 for Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market last mail day opened with a very weak tone, and some forced sales of Fours were reported to have been made at Rs. 99 9-16. The regular quotation, however, never went below Rs. 99⅜ at which it remained until yesterday when Rs. 99 11-16 was quoted. At the close we should say Rs. 99½ to 11-16 was the market level for Fours with a quiet but steady feeling. Fours-and-a-half touched Rs. 102½ for a day or two, but since have remained at Rs. 102⅝ only, very few transactions however being actually recorded.

SHARES.—The bazaar has been closed to-day owing to the reception of Lord Ripon and our quotations are, therefore, the closing rates of yesterday. These show as the net result of the week's movements a decline in a few of the *Spinning Mills* of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 10 per share, but generally the market has remained very steady at previous values. The upward movement in Cotton is of course an adverse feature, but this is in some measure compensated for by a better demand from China again for yarns. *Press* companies are mostly unaltered, but we note a decline of Rs. 15 in Berars, Rs. 10 in Colaba, Rs. 5 in Bombay and Mofussil, and Rs. 2½ in New Indian. *Bank* of Bombay shares have been in request up to Rs. 766½ an advance of Rs. 5, but other banks are nominally unchanged. In the *Miscellaneous* list the only movement of any importance has been in Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares which are Rs. 125 higher in Old and Rs. 40 in New. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced to Rs. 80 premium. Treacher and Co., Limited, are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,200.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is practically no change to report in the position of the market. In a few special qualities there may have been some slight movements either way, but the general range of prices is unaltered. Certainly no advance can be quoted, as with only a limited enquiry in the bazaar dealers rather find their stocks tending to increase, and would accordingly be willing sellers. Manchester accounts on the other hand are fairly firm, and we have thus a position which does not favor an active trade by first importers, although there has been a little doing on a sterling basis operators risking the probability of a better exchange later on.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns the market remains quiet at previous prices only a very small business having been done. Local Yarns however have met an improved demand for China again, and some 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands at former values mostly 10s. to 16s. The prices of 20s. are As. 5 15-16 to As. 6¼ per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* is very dull of sale and a further decline of As. 4 per cwt. is quoted. For *Yellow Metal* the demand is also small, but prices are not quotably altered. *Iron* is quiet but steady at previous prices.

COALS.—On the spot a transaction is reported of 5,000 tons Cardiff on the bunder at Rs. 18, but to arrive there has not been much doing and we still quote Rs. 17 for this month, Rs. 16-4 for January, and Rs. 16 for February shipment, West Hartley and Cardiff.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In the early part of the week, dull markets at home, consequent on heavy receipts at the American ports, imparted an extremely quiet tone to the trade here and prices receded about Rs. 3 per candy from the highest point. A recovery in New York, however, brought out buyers again, and yesterday and to-day we have had firm markets with a recovery in prices of the former decline whilst Bengals are even Rs. 2 higher owing to the doerse accounts of that growth from the districts. The transactions for export during the week have not been large as sellers in their firmness, and general belief in higher values later on have rather kept ahead of such improvement as has taken place latterly in home limits, still we should put the business of our local market at from 8,000 to 10,000 bales. These purchases have comprised Good Bengals at Rs. 157 to Rs. 160, Fully Good at Rs. 164 to Rs. 167, Good Omras at Rs. 193 to Rs. 197, and Fully Good at Rs. 197 to Rs. 202 both for early and forward delivery, and Broach for March at Rs. 220 to Rs. 223 per candy.

The *Receipts* from up-country although still well behind last year, are increasing somewhat owing to larger supplies of new Bengals, Omras and Khandeish. The former does not show much improvement in quality, but the others promise much better than last season and will, we think, being Omras generally into better favor again at home. In respect of crop out-turn there is nothing new to report, the general opinion still being rather in favor of a yield slightly under last year.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the week	22,670	29,806	20,052
Since 1st January	1,514,109	1,579,992	1,548,120
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	12,303	13,014	21,839
Since 1st January	1,211,884	1,292,968	1,443,970
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	714	1,072	602
Since 1st January	106,384	47,887	59,256

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Old—			
Dholleras, Fully Good	Rs.	197	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Good	"	192	= 4 23-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	"	184	= 4 17-32d.
Omras, Fully Good	"	195	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	188	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	"	180	= 4 7-16d.
New—			
Bengal, Fine, January Delivery (NL)	"	175	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good do. do.	"	167	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good do. do.	"	160	= 3 31-32d.
Omras, do. March do.	"	196	= 4 27-32d.
Broach, do. do. do.	"	223	= 5 15-32d.
Dholleras do. April do.	"	195	= 4 29-32d.

WHEAT.—With fair supplies from up-country dull accounts from home and dearer freights the market on the spot has been dull in the extreme, and only a small business has been done. Prices tend easier, current quotations being for No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 24, No. 2 Pessy Rs. 23, Jubbulpore Rs. 21 to Rs. 21½, Laskari Rs. 18 to Rs. 19, Khatha Rs. 18 to Rs. 18½ per candy. No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-6 per cwt. New White Pessy March-April delivery is offering at Rs. 25 per candy without finding buyers. Receipts show the following comparisons :—

		1884.	1883.	1882.
For the week	cwt.	184,065	130,214	167,245
Since 1st January	"	8,111,435	10,244,913	7,421,474

SEEDS.—*Linseed* continues in light supply and prices are well supported in consequence notwithstanding quiet accounts from home. Ready old remains at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cent. new there are sellers of at Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-13 per cent for April. Arrivals to date are as follows :—

		1884.	1883.	1882.
For the week	cwt.	39,542	72,904	30,350
Since 1st January	"	4,311,207	4,443,761	2,990,021

In *Rapeseed* there is very little doing. We quote old at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8 for Guzerat Yellow, and Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 for Cawnpore Yellow, and Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-10 per cent. for Cawnpore Red. New Yellow Guzerat for April delivery we call Rs. 6-9 per cent. In *Gingelly* there is a fair business passing at rather higher prices, say Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 or Mixed to White and Rs. 35 to Rs. 35-8 per candy for Brown.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Brodie's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	585
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	411	375
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	930xd
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	1,400
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,800
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	Rs. 71	1474
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	410
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	207½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	640
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	835

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shahjehan, 1,036 tons, Captain J. Bullock, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Jeddah (11th Nov.), with a general cargo and one second-class and 53 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail today for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Potonnas, and 63 deck.

THE steamer Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain W. H. Sutherland, arrived in harbour yesterday from New-York, (24th Oct.), via Jeddah &c., with a cargo of 17,514 boxes kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Shahjehan (s)	Bullock	Jeddah, Nov. 11.
18	Arago (s)	Sutherland .	New York, Oct. 24.
	City of Manchester (s)	Gilmour	Jeddah.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Mameluke (s)	Rose	Marseilles.

The steamer Satara, Tice, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Shahjean. to Coast and Calcutta.
" Nerbudda, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
14 Pegasus .....Ward .....Liverpool, Sept. 9.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
11 El Dorado (s) .... Calcutta.
" Canara (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
13 Goalpara (s) .... Singapore.
15 Canara (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1 qr. cask whiskey, John Fleming and Co.
Clan Drummond s—5 cases whiskey, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Clan Maclean s—1 qr. cask whiskey, Bodger Warburton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—4 cases German silver wire, Shaikbhoy Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Tasmania s—7 cases soap, Essoofaily Sumsoodin and Co; 2 hogsheads brandy and sherry, Green and Read.
Assam s—17 cases brandy, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Kerbella s—40 drums linseed oil, and 10 drums turpentine, John Fleming and Co; 40 cases beer, John Roberts and Co.
Clyde s—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Rosetta s—25 cases brandy, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Venetia s—39 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 80,000 the Chartered M. Bank; 21 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 75,000), the National Bank; 169 boxes bar silver (Rs. 410,000), the French Bank; 40 boxes bar silver (Rs. 130,000), the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—10 cases playing cards, Tyebally Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Persia s—5 bales paper, M. A. M. Surufally.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia s—1 box gold coins (Rs. 20,000), Glade and Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
(The Courts will rise at 3 o'clock p.m.)
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

472—Hore, C and B.—Cooverjee Ludha and anoother vs. Moraijee Poonja—Romanjee and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

367-83—Hore C. and B. Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin and others vs. Shurfudin bin Khubh Khan Uranpar. Pay. o G and S.—Part heard.

326-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Pallonji Pestonji Gelliwala and another—Payne G. and S.

15-83—Bomonji and H.—Jijibhoy Ardesir vs. Heerji Hunaraj and another—J. C. Cama, and P. G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
To vary or discharge Coumissioner's report.

201-76—C. A. Winter.—Vinayek Wasudewjee vs. Purmanundass Jeewandass—Little, S. F. and N.
Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others—Little S. F. and N.—Jefferson S. and D.—J. C. Cama and in person.
To vary Special Commissioner's Report.

51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nurseo Dhurmaji vs. the Khatao Mukunji S. and W. Co., Ld.—Craigie, L. and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 17.

Adam, Lieut Colonel, 25th Bombay N L I, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 18.

Cowper, Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, on duty, to Banda.
Heydon, Major, R E, on duty, to Broach.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW

(OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,

REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,

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(Adjoining National Bank,)

Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL AND OFFICE AT 4-30 P. M. ON FRIDAY, NEXT.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN to whom cards of admission have been issued are informed that the SITE of the NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS is at the CORNER of HORNBY-ROAD and CRUIKSHANK-ROAD, opposite the G. I. P. Railway station.

WHITE CARDS are for admission from the north to entrances A & B (towards the School of Art), the approach to which is from the Cruikshank-road across the Esplanade.

PINK CARDS are for admission from the west to entrances C & E, the approach to which is also from the Cruikshank-road.

BLUE CARDS are for admission from the east to entrances D & F on Hornby Road, facing the G. I. P. Rail way station.

Visitors are requested to be in their places by 4-15 p. m. Municipal officers will be at each entrance to receive them.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

December 17.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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21 Bombay Government Orders—Bengal Government Orders.
22, 23, COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SANDILANDS—BIRCH—December 15, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Senior Garrison Chaplain, Percival Arthur, eldest son of the Rev Percival R. R. Sandilands, Vicar of Chudleighknighton Devonshire, to Rose Emily, third daughter of Scholefield Butler Birch, Esq., M.D., of 61, Harley-street, London (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDECIES.

BIRTHS.

FAULDER—December 12, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of C. T. S. Faulder, of a daughter.
WARNER—December 14, at Bellary, the wife of Major W. B. Warner, 2nd Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STUART—December 14, at 4 Kyd Street, Calcutta, Mr. Kenneth Bruce Stuart, aged 49.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1884.

LORD RIPON'S speech to the innumerable deputations who were massed in the Town Hall yesterday was an elaborate and telling vindication of the policy, and the principles which underlay it, of the four years and a half of his Viceroyalty. The addresses which were presented were upwards of seventy, and the reading of them would have occupied fifty-five hours had they not been taken as read. That is to say, the process would have lasted from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon till 9 to-morrow evening—a period longer, probably, than any of the recent sittings devoted by the House of Commons to the discussion of Irish affairs. To abridge the operation and give time for yet other addresses and demonstrations of esteem and sympathy elsewhere, it was wisely arranged by His Excellency the Governor—to whose skill and courtesy in the overcoming of difficulties the ex-Viceroy paid a compliment which was not only graceful, but well deserved—that while the address from the great meeting of all sections of the native community in the Town Hall and the address from Madras should be read, the seventy odd other addresses should be simply presented to Lord Ripon, who would reply to them all in one speech. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy read the long and well-written address sent from the Town Hall meeting—which Sir James Fergusson pronounced to be one of the most remarkable meetings that ever took place in Bombay. The head of the Parsee community proved that he shares with some others of his community the not very common gift of clear and well-accentuated elocution, the address and the short and well-put personal prologue which preceded it being delivered in a manner which left nothing to be desired but that the acoustic qualities of the Town Hall were better. The addresses—which were for the most part very tastefully illuminated—were generally in silver or other caskets, some of which were very richly chased. The presentation of these—the mere placing them in succession in Lord Ripon's hands—occupied a considerable time. When all preliminaries had been got through, Lord Ripon rose, and after an interval which was filled with applause, again and again renewed, he proceeded to deliver a speech which will hereafter be referred to as a singularly comprehensive vindication of his aims and methods.

In the course of his speech Lord Ripon went very completely over the whole ground covered by the various measures of his administration. He referred first to the policy pursued, as he showed successfully, with regard to Afghanistan. When he came to India, war was in progress in Afghanistan, and he felt it to be his first duty to bring the contest to an honourable close. It was the desire of the Government at home that there should be across the frontier a friendly and independent Afghanistan. He claimed that that object had been to a large extent attained, and he pointed, as a convincing proof of the changed feeling of the Afghans towards the British Government, to the fact that a small body of British officers and British troops had made a peaceful and successful march through the outlying districts of Afghanistan amid the most turbulent tribes who acknowledge the sway of the Amir. It may be admitted that at no former period would it have been deemed prudent to trust a Boundary Commission with an insignificant escort in the Afghan wilds. His lordship added that Afghanistan had recovered independence in regard to her internal administration, and that the relations of the Government of India with that of Afghanistan were never more friendly and cordial than at present. As soon as the settlement of the Afghan difficulty brought complete tranquillity within and without, his Government was able to devote attention to the works of internal improvement which had been brought to his attention by the Bombay Corporation when he landed here. The first need was to adjust the state of the finances. In speaking on this topic his lordship generously declared that in the course of his labours to ascertain the state of things he found no proof whatever of the very grave charges which were brought at one time against Lord Lytton's Government, and especially against Sir John Strachey. But he attributed to the earnest efforts of Sir Evelyn Baring—the mention of whose name elicited loud cheers from the meeting—that the Government had been able to restore public confidence in the soundness of Indian finance, while at the same time making larger reductions in taxation than had been made at any period in Indian history. He very effectively referred to the manner in which he disregarded the harsh criticisms to which the abolition of the cotton duties had been subjected, as a proof that his Government had never taken account of either popularity or clamour when carrying out measures which semed to them wise and beneficial. Lord Ripon, as we have said, took a comprehensive survey of the work done during his Viceroyalty. We need not follow him here, for his speech will be read in another column. The enunciation of the great principles which he declared had throughout inspired his policy was very eloquent and impressive. That policy, he believed, would be that also of his eminent successor, as it had been that of Metcalfe, and Bentinck, and Canning, and Mayo, and Northbrook. The principles which underlay it were, he declared, nobler than those which Virgil in glowing verse affirmed to be those of Rome in her greatness—to give the world the habit of peace, to spare the humble, and to confound the proud. The higher mission of England was to civilise the peoples committed by Providence to her care, and raise them to the scale of nations.

The other great ceremony of the day awakened the enthusiasm of a smaller circle, but of the cordiality of the demonstration of good-will that was given to Lord Ripon in the Convocation Hall of the University there could be no doubt. Mr. Justice West's graceful record of the leading incidents in Lord Ripon's public life, and his skilfully conceived *aperçu* of the guiding principles of his Indian policy, claims notice as an example of the conclusions to which a mind habitually given to an analytical and deliberate view of things can come, in regard to a chapter of history that is not always dispassionately considered. It met with so sympathetic a response that it was not without reason that the ex-Viceroy interpreted his admission to the highest honour at the disposal of the University as a sign of approval of his general policy. He was, in any event, right in accepting the compliment as an endorsement in particular of his educational policy, of which he gave a brief, but adequate, and in some of its passages, a striking and eloquent, vindication. More than once during his recent progresses Lord Ripon has expounded the principles upon which his Government have sought to deal with the question of higher education. His speech at Aligarh College affords a useful commentary upon some of the leading paragraphs in the recent Resolution of the Government. But Lord Ripon yesterday went somewhat further than he had done in his previous expositions of educational policy. He dealt with the question of education, not so much as one complete in itself, but as one which at every point touches some of greater problems of public policy. "It seems to me," he said, "that it is little short of folly to throw open to increasing numbers the rich stores of Western learning; that we should inspire them with European ideas, and bring them into closest contact with English thought; and that then we should pay no heed to the growth of those aspirations which we have ourselves created, and to the spread of those ambitions which we have ourselves called forth." There is, indeed, a political significance in the intellectual conditions which the educational movements of recent years have called into existence. Lord Ripon's statement of that special aspect of the question is as brief as it is lucid. How to afford such satisfaction to the new aspirations and to the new ambitions as to render the men who are animated by them the hearty advocates and loyal supporters of the British Crown, was, he said, one of the most important questions with which Indian statesmanship could occupy itself. And he went on to say that it was in such considerations as these that those who could seek for it might find an explanation of much of the policy which he had pursued in this country. We believe that it will be extremely difficult for Lord Ripon's critics to offer an effective rejoinder to this essentially philosophical vindication of that portion of his work which has been most vigorously assailed. It at least throws down to them a challenge which not many of them can be disposed to take up. Will they be content with having led the youth of India into an intellectual *impasse*—and contentment with so unsatisfying a result as that would be plainly unreasonable—or, again, will they advocate a retracing of the steps that have been taken for the higher education of the rising generation? We know they are not prepared for this—we suspect they are not even disposed for it. Will they not recognize the obvious inconsistency that there would be between a policy which on the one hand fostered the intellectual life of the country, while on the other it closed to natives of intellect the careers in which their abilities can be exercised to the greatest good of the Empire? Such is the reflection to which Lord Ripon invited his critics in the address which he delivered in the University Hall.

THE despatch which has been received in London from Lord Wolseley is conceived in a spirit of optimism which is evidently intended to influence opinion at home no less than to produce encouragement at the front. The date of the despatch is not mentioned in the telegraphic summary of it which we have received, but it was probably penned after the consultation with Sir Redvers Buller at Wady Halfa for which Lord Wolseley hastily returned from Dongola a few weeks ago. When he says that the boats fulfilled all his expectations he says a good deal, for Lord Wolseley never goes into a campaign with particularly chastened anticipations. Much of the significance of the despatch, however, depends upon the date at which it was penned. That there has been delay, and that discouragement has in consequence prevailed, is well known. Things have turned out rather better than they promised to do at Khartoum when General Gordon estimated that he was provisioned only until the end of this month, and it is evident that if that estimate were realized, and Khartoum were not re-victualled in the interval, the relieving force would be much too late to be of any service. For the moment the danger of General Gordon having to surrender for want of supplies at any rate is averted, and although the expeditionary force is making its way to Khartoum very slowly, it is a substantial satisfaction to learn that it is working with such exemplary courage under enormous difficulties. The work at the boats, Lord Wolseley says, is very hard, but it is borne with the greatest cheerfulness, and all thoughts are bent upon the relief of Khartoum and the rescue of General Gordon. This is not more nor less than the nation has expected of the force under Lord Wolseley's command. Those who are most in doubt as to the policy which has dictated the despatch of the expedition on so perilous and difficult a venture have been in no doubt at all as to their willingness to "endure hardness" of every kind in the performance of their duty. It is already abundantly clear that the Khartoum relief expedition, whatever its ultimate fate may be, will stand out in military history as a singularly exacting adventure bravely and manfully carried out.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a Resolution on the subject of the Education Minute of the Government of India which shows that in this Presidency, at all events, there has been no indisposition to make the most of the resources available for educational purposes. It is pointed out that in anticipation of the report of the Commission a large increase has recently been made to the Provincial grant for education, and especially for primary education, and special grants on an unprecedented scale have been given in aid of school buildings. A schedule of recent additional grants shows that the increased interest which the Bombay Government have lately taken in educational progress has been of anything but a platonic kind. Special grants have recently been made amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,80,043, of which Rs. 2,39,841 has been given or promised for school buildings, besides "recurring expenditure per annum" amounting to nearly three lakhs. Nor do the Government appear to be satisfied that even with these large grants—large in relation to the resources at their disposal, small though they may be in proportion to the educational necessities of the Presidency—they have done all that is required of them. The Resolution just issued invites from the Director of Public Instruction proposals for additional expenditure in the branches of the educational system in which the Resolution of the Supreme Government indicates the need of further outlay. Funds, it is intimated, will be provided from provincial resources as far as this can be done; for the rest, a claim will be made on the Government of India. As to the administrative arrangements contemplated in Lord Ripon's Resolution, the Bombay Presidency is able to report upon having made a promising start in that direction, in the arrangement whereby the primary education of Poona has been taken over by a School Board formed within the Municipality. The arrangement came into operation on the 1st of December, and we pointed out at the time it was concluded what its leading features were, and what was the spirit in which the Poona Municipal authorities entered upon their new task. It is an experiment which will be watched with interest, perhaps not altogether unmixed with uncertainty. In this city, where, without claiming undue credit for ourselves, we may assume that our experience in municipal government has given us a more certain qualification for the task, there has been some delay in completing the necessary preliminaries. But, as the Government observe in their Resolution, the organization required is already complete, and it will not be long before this most interesting experiment, not in education only, but in municipal self-government, will be in working order.

MR. M. R. WYER has been elected Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1885. Mr. A. Branfort and Mr. W. A. Baker acted as scrutineers.

THE Bombay Native Cotton Merchants' Association have passed a resolution that, out of respect to Lord and Lady Ripon, no cotton transactions are to be entered into on Saturday.

A SALUTE of 19 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday morning to announce the arrival of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore.

THE Viceroy has appointed Captain C. Burn, 8th Hussars, to be an aide-de-camp on his household staff.

CAPTAIN H. MORLAND, having returned from his Australian holiday, resumed charge of the Port Office, Bombay, on the 13th inst. Consequently the services of Captain E. Bishop, of the I. M. S. Patrick Stewart, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. H. M. Birdwood to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice West, who has been allowed furlough for six months from January 8. Mr. G. M. Macpherson will succeed Mr. Birdwood as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Saddar Court in Sind.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GOODFELLOW has received charge of the Cutch Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, who has succeeded Lieutenant Salmon as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

MR. G. JACOB has assumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

SURGEON-MAJOR DAVIDSON has been appointed a magistrate of the first class and a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

MR. A. H. UNWIN has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.

MR. W. T. FORMAN, on his return to duty, rejoins his permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpore. Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, who is acting for him, has been appointed Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division.

MR. J. L. JOHNSTON, on being relieved by Mr. Watt at Dharwar, rejoins his permanent appointment as Sessions Judge of Kanara; Mr. C. B. Izon, on being relieved by Mr. Johnston, rejoins his permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry, Mr. E. T. Candy, on being relieved by Mr. Izon, rejoins his permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad; and Mr. J. W. Walker, on being relieved by Mr. Candy, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.

MR. A. C. P. LARKEN, of the Bombay

TELEGRAMS.

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

A great meeting of the landholders of Bengal and Behar is to be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Friday to protest against the Tenancy Bill. The Maharajah of Durbhunga will preside. The meeting is expected to be a very big affair. Delegates are coming from all parts of the country to attend it.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AMONG BRITISH TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKI, DEC. 18.

Twenty-one fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Rhindli among the North Staffordshire Regiment, proceeding on relief from Quetta.

RIPON MEETING AT KOLHAPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, DEC. 18.

A crowded and thoroughly representative meeting of the inhabitants of Kolhapore was held at the Town Hall this morning, when a resolution to send the following by telegram to Mr. J. Nugent, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, was unanimously adopted, and telegraphed to him for presentation to the Marquis of Ripon :—"Kindly convey to His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon the most respectful expression of the feelings of gratitude and loyalty entertained by the inhabitants of Kolhapore for his lordship's noble endeavours during his Viceroyalty to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people of this country, by encouraging in various ways indigenous industry and by inaugurating a liberal and enlightened policy in the administration of the country, especially by giving the people on the principles of local self-government a substantial voice in the management of municipal and local fund revenues. Living as they do in the capital of a Native State under the protection of the British rule, they humbly venture to state that the principles of his lordship's noble administration were in a manner extended to them with the approval of his lordship's Government by the Government of Bombay, which has given them during the minority of their sovereign, His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapore, a popular constitution in the form of a Council of Regency. With hearty wishes for his lordship's long life and prosperity, they beg to assure him that his lordship's large sympathies and liberal principles have made his name a household word in India, and endeared the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and have strengthened the ties of loyalty, binding the millions of this country to the benign rule of the British Government."

PROPOSED ANNUAL NATIVE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 12.

In order to "secure an interchange of thought between Madras and the motussil, and that public opinion may be developed, strengthened, and brought to a focus," there will be in the future an Annual Native Conference held in Madras in December. The programme for the first Conference, which is to occupy four days, is published ; it is a long one, and is prepared with much ability.

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS.

During the past four days there has been heavy wind and rain here ; 10½ inches of rain have fallen. Low-lying parts of Madras are flooded, and the South Indian Railway is breached in five places.

MRS. GRANT DUFF ON ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

Mrs. Grant Duff delivered a short speech at the annual distribution of prizes at the Convent in Madras last night. She said :—"I profess a different creed from yours, but I have the deepest respect for that old historic faith which has preserved culture and intellect for mankind through ages of darkness and turmoil—to which we owe nearly all that is most beautiful in literature and art—and which now at every risk is disseminating the noblest truths of Christianity through India, China, and many other countries. I am speaking my husband's feelings as well as my own when I say that his thanks, and the thanks of all who govern India, are due to those who assist the cause of good government by spreading the holiest truths and illustrating them by the most pure and blameless of lives."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON BRIDGE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

A close inspection of the effects caused by the recent explosion under one of the arches of London Bridge has revealed the existence of thirteen cracks on the abutment, thus confirming the suspicion that the explosion was caused by dynamite.

DESPATCH FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

A despatch has been received from Lord Wolseley, in which he states that the boats have fulfilled all his expectations. His lordship says that the health of the troops is good, and that the men are fit for any trial of strength they may be called upon to undergo. Although the work at the boats is very hard, it is borne by them with the greatest cheerfulness, and all their thoughts are bent upon the relief of Khartoum and the rescue of General Gordon.

FRANCE AND CHINA

PARIS, DEC. 17.

An official despatch has been received from the seat of war, stating that three thousand Chinese troops had attacked a village near Chu, but were repulsed by the French with heavy loss. The loss sustained by the French was of a trifling character

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 17,

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 18.

The same Co.'s s.s. Titania, from Hongkong, left for Bombay, yesterday evening.

The mail-steamer Thames, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ " "	80 3-16
3 " Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108⅞
Bar Silver	49½

Arrival.—Inchbonva.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

DEPUTY OF KUMOOL.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages via Turkey, or for Turkey via Fao, can only be sent once a week by special steamers from Bushire. No change in rates.

Next mail over interrupted section Turkish route leaves Bushire 2 p.m., on 26th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, December 17.

10 p.m.	73·3

THURSDAY, December 18.

6 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	78·1
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	87·9

LORD RIPON IN BOMBAY.

ACCORDING to an interpretation which has been put upon the programme, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon broke their journey at Parel on Wednesday afternoon ; and the good folks of Bombay had, therefore, in deference to the desire of Sir James Fergusson, to restrain for some twenty hours, their feelings of devotion to the retiring Viceroy and their eagerness to demonstrate, in all the proceedings adopted by them to honour him, their heart-felt loyalty to the Queen-Empress. Preparations to honour Lord Ripon, and to welcome him with all the enthusiasm of which the popular heart is susceptible, were meanwhile made everywhere along the line of route. The priceof labour was enhanced for the occasion ; and many bands of labourers could be seen, in different parts of the city, working overnight to provide an impossing display of the emblems of loyalty on the morrow. The masses of the population had been apprised of the character and magnitude of the display which was being prepared in honour of one whom, according to one of the mottoes exhibted yesterday, "All India blesses." From an early hour yesterday forenoon, all along the line of route the scene was one of continued stir and excitement. From the Town Hall on one side and the Secretariat on the othe up to the gates of Government House, Parel, the masses of the population seemed to have been poured out into the streets. Each house, again, appeared to be packed with as many persons as it could hold. From the Flora Fountain along the Esplanade Main-road, by Kalbadevi and Moombadevi up to Parel, the streets were literally draped in all the tokens of a national holiday. There were visible signs of rejoicing everywhere, and the music of numerous bands contributed to swell the cheers of loyalty given by the people.

The *cortege*, which left Government House shortly be fore 1-30 p.m. for the Town Hall, consisted of two carriages. In the first were Mr. Primrose and other members of Lord Ripon's and His Excellency the Governor's staff ; and in the second, driven by outriders and escorted by a party of the Governor's body-guard, were Lord Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, and members of their staff. A body of mounted policemen also accompanied the carriages. Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, rode with a drawn sword by Lord Ripon's carriage all the way. As the carriages sallied forth into the street from the southern gate of Government House, Lord Ripon could see many hundreds of mill-hands lining both sides of the road up to the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary. They were from the Morarjee Gokuldas, the Mahaluxmee, the Parel, and the National Spinning and Weaving Mills. Each mill had its band of music and banners of quaint device, with curious mottoes, among which may be mentioned "Happy Voyage Home," "Our advocate in England," "God-speed," "India wants more Ripons," "India for Ripon," and "Forget us not." Further up from the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary as far as the premises of the Education Society—the Byculla Bridge being left unoccupied—many thousands of mill-hands lined both sides of the road. Each of them had its band of music and carried mottoes emblazoned on the cloth of banners of varied hues. Opposite the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary the large archway of the Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa Mills was surmounted by a well-executed portrait of Lord Ripon with a motto encircling it—"India for Ripon." A device with white letters on a red ground showed the motto "Brave and Upright." The Dinshaw Petit Mills, which came next, were decorated with flags and bunting from basement to top, and displayed three devices with mottoes in white on blue ground —"Farewell," "Thy name is cherished," and "God-speed." Next, along the line of the route, were stationed the mill-hands of the Western India Mill, which displayed on its banners the mottoes "God bless the Marquis and Marchioness," and "Righteousness exalteth a nation." The men of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company occupied a vacant plot of ground by the side of the Chinchpoogly-road that leads to the Sewree Cemetery, bearing gold-coloured banners and devices, displaying the mottoes "India laments Ripon's departure," "India wants more Ripons," "Ripon for ever," and "India will never forget thee." The premises of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills made a magnificent display of Chinese lanterns, flags, and bunting. Over the main gateway was placed a portrait of Lord Ripon with the motto "Justice" surmounting it ; a band played on one side of the gateway, and farther on a large number of native ladies occupied a platform erected for their accommodation within the mill compound. A large device spanned the road with the motto "God-speed." As Lord Ripon's carriage arrived at this point, two Parsee ladies had the courage to walk up to it, and present to his lordship flowers and nosegays, which were graciously accepted without stopping the carriage. Lord Ripon had already a huge garland of flowers round his neck as the *cortege* emerged into the main Parel-road near the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary ; and as the carriages went on, flowers were showered upon him by men and women with an abundance that was surprising. In fact, the mill-hands had been instructed to fetch as many floral offerings as they could, and the result was that there was a wealth of flowers, which missed their aim at Lord Ripon's carriage, lying in the streets. As the carriages emerged at the point abovementioned, Lord Ripon was greeted with cheers which resounded to the echo on every side—the vigorous throats of the mill-hands raising peal after peal of hurrahs that were deafening to a degree. Proceeding onwards, his lordship saw the Elphinstone College building decorated effectively with flags and bunting, and rows of coloured lanterns. A device with the Royal coat-of-arms and the motto "Good-bye" challenged notice. Over the gateway was placed a device with the Latin motto—*Jam redit et virgo redeunt Saturnia regna*. A large piece of bunting which spanned the roadway bore the expressive words "Higher education a blessing," and on the obverse of it, "England expects every man to do his duty." Here his lordship's carriage was stopped while Mr. Gokhlay, a senior fellow of the college, placed a garland of flowers round his lordship's neck and presented bouquets of flowers. Passing further on, the party were greeted with the cheers of the operatives of the Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, whose banners displayed the mottoes "India wants more Ripons" and "Welcome, Lord and Lady Ripon." At the foot of the Byculla Bridge, on the Bhendy Bazaar side, stood the men of the Ripon Manufacturing Company and the Jivraj Baloo Mills. The former showed a device with the motto "Remember mill-hands," while the latter made a more ambitious display of flags and banners, with the mottoes "Long live Lord Ripon," "Advocate India in England," and "Ripon for ever." The banners of the Khatao Makanjee Mills, which next came into view, bore the mottoes "Wanted—many Ripons," "Thee and thy Glory," "Ripon for ever," and "God bless the Queen." In the footpath outside the compound of the Byculla Schools the children stood in a line, two or three deep, and gave true English cheers as Lord Ripon passed by. Opposite the Byculla Police Office were drawn up the men of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, the banners borne by whom were specially noticeable and displayed the mottoes "The maker of a Nation," "India wants more Ripons," "God bless Lord and Lady Ripon," and

"Ripon dear, don't you fear ;
We are here to give you cheers."

The banners carried by the men of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Mills, who came next in order, displayed the mottoes "Long live Ripon, the darling of India," and "Hind laments Ripon's departure." Some of the banners abovenoticed displayed, in addition to the mottoes, well-executed likenesses of his lordship With the men of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill, the India Mill, and the Hindustan Mill, the long array of thousands of mill-hands terminated just as the Grant Medical College was reached. Here flags and banners of various designs, bearing a number of mottoes, greeted the Viceregal party. Above one of the gateways was placed a portrait of Lord Ripon, while the other gateway was surmounted by a board with the following lines :—

"When this you see, remember us,
And think us not unkind ;
Though many miles and distance be,
Still keep us in your mind."

The road opposite the College was spanned with bunting bearing the mottoes "Adieu, India's beloved Viceroy," "Bon voyage," "The studen's of of the Grant Medical College greet the Most Noble Marquis and Marchioness," "Good-bye," "Farewell, Ripon," and "Wish you in India again." As the *cortege* passed the platform where the students were congregated, some of them got into the road and presented garlands and bouquets of flowers to the Marquis. Seldom have denser crowds been seen in the locality than those which lined oither side of the road from the Byculla Bridge to Pydhownee. The windows of all the houses along the route were choked with spectators. The stables of Abdool Ruzak and Dinshah Suntook in Bhendy Bazaar displayed flags and banners, while the road was spanned with bunting, giving likenesses of the Marquis and Marchioness with the words encircling them—"Welcome, welcome, noble pair." The display of decorations from this point was rather poor until Moombadevi was reached. Here the houses of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas, Shewlal Motilal, and Ramlal Thakerseydas were expensively decorated in various ways. From ropes drawn overhead across the street were suspended chandeliers of rich designs ; and ever-greens, festooned with taste round the gateways, lent an air of freshness to the scene. In Kalbadevi, from the Soonderdas temple to Mr. Furtado's shop, the display was one of unusual beauty and attraction. Large pieces of bunting and curious devices, drawn in parallel lines at short intervals, spanned the entire street. The shops were decorated with portraits of the Marquis surmounted by various devices. In the fronts of the shops and overhead in the street were to be seen a variety of mottoes, such as "May God bless our retiring Viceroy," "Best friend of India ;" Remember us while at home ;" "Well done, Lord Ripon, you well deserve all India's gratitude ; "In future forget us not as we shall never forget you ; "Farewell ;" "Hail, Saviour of India," &c. A triumphal arch of evergreens surmounted the entrance to Lohar Chawl. It was decorated with a portrait of the Marquis, and a banner flying above it displayed the motto—"God Bless Father Ripon. Good-bye." Banners and bunting were displayed throughout the entire street in abundance ; the owners of whirligigs plied a lucrative trade in out-of-the way places ; opal globes were hung up at a height for an electric light illumination this evening, when the Viceroy again passes through the street ; and the whole place presented a holiday aspect. Lord Ripon was cheered all along the line of route ; and flowers, either loose or made up in garlands and bouquets, continued at every stage to be showered upon him.

The scene in the Esplanade Main-road was very exciting. The surging mass of human beings, whose costumes were as various as their castes and creeds, presented a spectacle that is rarely witnessed out of this presidency town. Covered platforms, erected in three different points, formed objects of general interest, for thereon were congregated women and children, dressed in their best clothes. Floral offerings were showered upon the Marquis as the *cortege* passed up. At certain points these offerings were made in a curious way. A sort of conical paper trap, with an opening in the bottom, was drawn up in the middle of the road by means of a string stretching from one side to the other, and as the Viceroy's carriage approached the trap, the string was loosened, the bottom of the trap opened, and the flowers contained therein showered upon the occupants. As stated in our previous issues, the Esplanade Main-road was gay with bunting and banners from end to end. The children of the Sir Jamsetjee Charity and other schools were drawn up in a line with flags and bannerets, and joined lustily in the cheers that rang from point to point, with the accompaniment of skull-caps, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas waving in the air. The Flora Fountain, decorated with banners, was gaily playing as the *cortege* emerged from the Esplanade Main-road ; and here another scene of life and animation came under Lord Ripon's observation. To his left he saw the decorations of the houses in Hornby-row ; around him were the public buildings decorated with flags and bannerets ; afar off were the premises of the French Bank and the National Bank of India, tastefully decorated ; while right before him was Church Gate-street, which presented a grand spectacle. Banners and bunting, with curious devices and mottoes, spanned the street, while almost all the houses on either side were profusely decorated with likenesses of his lordship, and with bannerets waving from gilded spear-heads. Some of the noticeable mottoes in the street were those displayed at the offices of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I ; and they were—"True friend of India ; Britannia's noblest son, Adieu ;" "Why love we Ripon ? Because he is good and just" ; and

"A people's love, a people's thanks are thine,
Viceroy of Ind, true-hearted and benign."

The Viceregal carriages, passing up Elphinstone circle, north, halted at the main entrance of the Town Hall at 2 p.m. Here, at the head of the great steps, his lordship was received by the Hon. General Merriman, Mr. Nugent, and Rao Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, the committee appointed by Government.

From the Town Hall at the close of the presentation of the addresses the *cortège* passed along Marine-street and by the Wellington Fountain to the Secretariat ; and thence, after some time, to the University Hall. The crowds on the Oval were immense ; the mill-hands of the factories working at Cuba, who were marshalled with bands and banners, swelling the numbers of the spectators. The Viceregal *cortege* started from the University Buildings about 6-30 p.m.

THE DEPUTATIONS AT THE TOWN HALL.

The assembly at the Town Hall in the afternoon was in every respect a memorable one. Many of the hundreds of delegates had not hesitated to engage upon a journey of several days in order to present their late Viceroy with the farewell addresses with which their fellows in far distant towns and districts had entrusted them. Some bore with them addresses given into their care by the representatives of communities unable themselves to travel to Bombay. Many of the delegates—such as those from the Poona Sabha—brought ponderous tomes filled with innumerable signatures collected in distant talukas. The address from the five agricultural districts of Guzerat was accompanied by a lakh of signatures, and others were almost equally notable for a similar reason. In the front of the space reserved for those who had received special letters of invitation sat the deputation representing the great meeting held in the same building a few weeks ago in the name of the city of Bombay. This deputation included the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Framjee N. Patel, K. C. Bedarkar, Jehangeer B. Murzban, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, and R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. The municipalities throughout the Bombay Presidency sent a perfect host of representatives, and the Madras' deputations, easily distinguished by their more brilliant colours and darker complexions, were also a goodly number. With precise punctuality at two o'clock H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Marquis of Ripon entered the Town Hall, and were greeted with a storm of cheering. They took their seats on the central platform, and a large number of European and native gentlemen occupied places on the semi-circular dais which had been specially erected. The group was a brilliant one, including many political, military, and naval officers in full uniform, the consular representatives in Bombay, and several native chifs. There were : the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, Sir Lepel Griffin, Captain Pipon, Lieut.-Col. Rivett-Carnac, the Hon. Mr. Peile, the Hon. Mr. Melvill, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. J. Nugent, Col. B. H. Pottinger, Major-General C. J. Merriman, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Latham, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Budroodeen Tyabjee, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishwanath Rastay, the Hon. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, C. I. E., the Bishop of Bombay, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholic Bishop, Mons. A. Agliardi, Papal Delegate, Mr. D. Watson, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Captain J. Hext, Brigadier-General S. De B. Edwardes, C. B., Mr. J. H. Grant, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Col. T. R. Nimmo, Brigadier-General A. L. Annesley, Lieut. St. Quentin, the Regent of Kolhapore, the Chief of Jamkhandi, the senior Chief of Miraj, Mr. S. P. Pandit, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sirdar Vinayek Wasaudeo, Dastur Peshotanjee Behramjee, Dastur Cursetjee Thoorjee, Dastur Jamaspjee Minocherjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Gustan Geary, F. Curwen, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Framjee Sorabjee Patel, Bhau Saheb [illegible], Sorabjee Bengali, Col. Wa[illegible], Messrs. [illegible] and E. Gay, Col. [illegible], Messrs. F. D[illegible], Ahmedbhoy [illegible], Messrs. [illegible], Merwanjee [illegible], Souter, Dastur [illegible], Farnham (Con[illegible] for France), [illegible] German Empire), [illegible] Hungarian Consul, [illegible] General for Belgium), Mr. J. Steiner (Consul for the Netherlands), F. Bozzoni (Consul for Italy), F. Meyrelle do Canto e Castro (Consul for Portugal), J. Janni (Consul for Sweden and Norway), Hamed Bey (Consul General for Turkey), Joseph Tintner (Vice-Consul for Spain), Harald Curjel (Consul for Denmark), Mustashar ud Daula (Persian Consul-General), the Thakore Sahib of Lakhter.

H. E. the Governor rose and said :—My Lord Marquis,—It was the duty of the Government of Bombay to arrange for the approach to your Excellency of the numerous deputations from all parts of this Presidency, and even from the neighbouring Presidency of Madras, with such order and procedure as might give the fullest representation of the respect and regard in which your Excellency is so widely held, having, at the same time, a due regard to the limits which the time at your Excellency's disposal imposed. I trust, my lord, that in the arrangements which the Government have made they will have accomplished these objects in such a manner that no deputation will feel itself forgotten, and that all may approach your Excellency with due regularity. It was impossible that so vast a number of addresses could be read in full, and it is therefore proposed, with your Excellency's approval, that these addresses, of which you have already received copies, shall only be placed in your hands by the leaders of the respective deputations. But there are addresses which require a separate treatment, especially the one which was adopted by a most remarkable and comprehensive meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay of all classes. (Loud cheers.) It is proposed, my lord, that the chairman of that meeting, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, as the head of the deputation, shall read the address in full. There is also one from the city of Madras, not less important, I believe, and which breathes similar sentiments—(cheers)—and there is another from Mysore. I may mention to your lordship that two hundred members, representative of that great meeting held in Bombay, are seated together on the left. My lord, I hope to be permitted, before closing, to express, on my own behalf, the deep feelings of gratitude which I certain to your lordship for your many actual kindnesses during your Viceroyalty—(hear, hear and cheers)—and on behalf of my colleagues, as well as my own, for the constant consideration and courtesy which have characterised all the communications of your Government with that of Bombay, and which have rendered it not only an honour, but a pleasure to serve you. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency the Governor then called upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to read the address voted at the great Town Hall meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, before reading the address, made the following prefatory remarks :—May it please your Excellency,—It is my privilege, as chairman of a public meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay held here on the 29th November last, to introduce to your lordship the deputation appointed on behalf of that meeting to present the following address. One word of preface may perhaps be permitted to me, that I may, on my own behalf, on behalf of that class of the community which I am privileged more especially to represent and as I am entitled to-day to do, on behalf of the entire native public of Bombay, testify to the pleasure with which we see your lordship once more among us, and to the regret with which we anticipate your approaching departure. Believe me, my lord, we cherish the hope—the assured conviction—that your connection with India, as it began before you came to us, will not cease when you leave us ; that in the Parliament of England, and in the Council Chamber of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, you will remember Iadia ; that on Saturday, when we must bid you a last farewell, we shall not only be parting with a beloved Viceroy, whose benign and beneficent administration will ever be gratefully remembered among us, but also be bidding god-speed to his way to the Statesmen of the Famine Commission, and by their full and exhaustive inquiries, we have taken steps which I have no doubt will bear excellent fruit when the hour of trial comes. Foremost among them I place the efforts which we have made, and which the Government of India is still making for the extension of railways ; for there is no surer means of preventing famine than by opening up fresh communications in the country. (Cheers.) Again, there is now in every part of India a Famine Code in existence, if not completed in all cases, yet practically ready for work if the necessity should arise ; and the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, took early steps to re-establish the Revenue and Agricultural Department, so that it might be ready, if the hour of trial should come, to put at once into operation the measures necessary for meeting the danger. And I believe that this Government was never at any previous period of its history so well able to cope with scarcity or famine as it is at the present moment. (Cheers.) Then, gentleman, we have engaged in what is often called a more active Public Works policy. I admit that my main reason for giving a cordial support to a policy of that description has been my deep and strong sense of the duty of the English Government to promote measures to cope with the evils of famine in this country. But besides that we have a duty to perform by developing the resources and opening up the communications of the country, and the Government is endeavouring to do so at a greater rate than they proceeded before, subject to one condition, laid down for us by the House of Commons Committee and in which I cordially concur—that condition is that our efforts in that direction shall not impose further burdens of taxation on the people. (Cheers.) Then, gentlemen, we have naturally turned our attention to the many important questions connected with the land in India. No questions in India are really of so great importance to the great mass of the population as those concerning land revenue and land tenure. It has been the object of our measures to afford to the payers of land revenue greater security in the future as to the principles upon which that revenue will be assessed, and to save them from much of the harassing investigations which have taken place under the system previously in force. We have desired to secure to the owners and the cultivators of the soil the full and undiminished benefit of every improvement which they may make in their land, and we have striven to give to our system of levying the land revenue a greater elasticity, by establishing a system of suspensions and even of remissions in time of scarcity and famine ; so that when the hour of need comes the pressure on the revenue may not be felt. (Loud cheers.) And, gentlemen, I am glad to speak upon this subject here, because I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the cordial assistance which I have received from my Rt. Hon. friend your Governor—(cheers)—in this important matter. I venture to say that at the present moment the land revenue system in Bombay is ahead of that in any other part of India—(cheers),—although measues are being taken elsewhere, notably in Madras, with the same object in view. You have spoken, gentlemen, on the subject of agricultural banks. Upon that I can say nothing—for it is a subject still under discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India,—beyond the giving expression to my own very earnest desire that a fair and honest experiment in the matter, a real and *bona fide* trial may be given to banks of that description. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have most of you in your addresses alluded, as was natural, to the part which I took in the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and it has formed the prominent topic in the address from the Vernacular Press in this Presidency. I have spoken upon this subject very recently, and as those nimble-fingered gentlemen who are good enough to take down my words and these words throughout the length and breadth of the country in a manner which may be—if the words are worth listening to—advantageous to the public, but sometimes embarrassing to the speaker when he has a great many speeches to make on the same topic—(laughter and cheers)—I will not detain you upon that subject, further than to say that I esteem it an honour to have had a hand in repealing that Act. (Renewed cheering.) I do not think that any man who watches with moderate care the signs of the times in India can fail to notice the increasing power of public opinion. (Cheers.) Now, this increasing power throws a growing responsibility upon you, gentlemen, who are connected with the press. You have a great deal to do with the formation of public opinion, and for the soundness of that opinion you may be very responsible. If you are thankful to me, as you tell me that you are, and as I believe, for the part that I have taken in striking off the fetters with which you were bound a few years ago, then the best reward that you can give me is to exercise your important and responsible function justly and wisely. (Loud cheers.) Nearly connected with the question of the freedom of the press is the general question of education. Education, gentlemen, is a thorny subject—(laughter)—in every country in these days, and in India it is accompanied by difficulties of its own. It is therefore a source of the highest gratification to me to believe from the expressions of public opinion which have come under my notice that the Resolution the Government of India recently issued upon the subject has been received with general approval. Our policy in regard to it has been to give an impetus to primary education, which we desire to see spread more and more as funds and opportunities will permit throughout the length and breadth of the land, to appeal to private munificence to come in and aid the Government in this great work, and at the same time to be ever careful to uphold and to advance higher education throughout the country. (Cheers.) I believe that in consequence of the labours of the Education Commission it has been in our power to lay down sound principles upon which primary education may be advanced in the future, and I am glad to say that in many parts of the country—in Poona, in Bombay, in Agra, in the Central Provinces, and elsewhere—the appeal which we have made to private aid and private assistance in this matter of education is receiving a cordial and I trust a fruitful response. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to me to learn from the address which was read by my friend, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, that it is the desire of the people of this great city to connect my name with a technical school. I shall indeed be proud to accept that offer—(cheers)—for I am deeply convinced of the great importance of technical education everywhere and especially in India. (More cheering.) There is no country in the world, perhaps, in which it is more important that manufactures should spring up, and that industries and arts should flourish, so that the pressure of population on the land may be relieved and new sources of employment may be opened to the masses of the people. Therefore I trust, and I have every reason to believe, that this question of technical education will receive adequate attention from my noble successor, Lord Dufferin. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there is one branch of education in respect of which I have been able to do much less than I should have liked, in which I feel a very deep interest, and that is female education. (Cheers.) The subject, we all know, is a difficult one. Many social considerations are mixed up with it, but it is very agreeable to me to perceive that it is attracting a large amount of attention among intelligent men in this country, and to observe the efforts which are being made at Poona and elsewhere for the establishment of efficient female schools. The difficulties of the question make it necessary that the Government of India should proceed with caution in regard to it. It is for you, gentlemen, to come forward, for you to show the way to the Government, for you to prove what may be done for general acceptance, and then you will find every Indian Government ready enough to help you. (Cheers.) May I be permitted to say that everything which concerns the position of woman in India is of vital importance ? (Renewed cheers.) The Government at the present moment can do little, you can do much ; let me ask you earnestly to lay to heart that first of social problems. (More cheering.) Gentlemen, I shall have an opportunity to-morrow of saying something as to my views upon the important subject of local self-government, and I will therefore content myself now with expressing the satisfaction which I feel at the substantial progress which has been made already in this matter. (Cheers.) The elections for municipalities which have recently taken place in the Upper Provinces of India, in Bengal, in the Central Provinces, and to some extent in Bombay have all been, so far as I am able to learn, of a highly satisfactory character, and give promise of a gratifying result for the policy the Government with which I have been connected has pursued in this matter. And I am quite sure that in a few months, when the measures with the view of carrying out the Act which is passed in this Presidency shall have been completed and brought into full execution, results, at least equally satisfactory will attend their application in Bombay. Our object, gentlemen, briefly stated, in the policy we have pursued in this matter has been to encourage self-help among the people, to offer them means of training themselves for the management of their own local affairs, and to secure at that administration that local interest, supervision, and care which it was the object of Lord Mayo to attain in the famous decentralisation Resolution, which will form one of the noblest memorials of the distinguished Viceroyalty. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, when the work is completed then, when your local boards are established in the various districts of this great Presidency, let me beg you as my last request connected with this subject, in which I have felt so deep and keen an interest, to turn your attention to the question—[illegible] may be in your power of the word but of the greatest magnitude for the benefit of the mass of the people—to the question of village sanitation. (Cheers.) I leave that as my legacy to the work of Local Boards in Bombay. (Loud cheering.) Gentlemen, I cannot thank all the separate deputations, so numerous are they, which have appeared before me to-day. I cannot thank them separately, time would not permit it nor could my powers avail of it ; but I must express the great pleasure with which I have learnt that some of these deputations have been really composed of actual cultivators of the soil. (Cheers.) I told you in 1880 the first object of my administration would be to promote the welfare of the masses of the people, and therefore it is pleasant indeed to see the those for whom I have laboured are here to tell me that my work has not been in vain. (Loud cheers.) But I must say a word or two to you, gentlemen of Madras, for you have come far indeed to do me the honour of presenting me with your address to-day. I heartily thank you. I shall not forget the reception you gave me last winter, and I receive this further proof of your regard and attachment with the utmost gratification. Gentlemen from Salem, I rejoice to meet you under happier circumstances than those which existed when we met before. (Cheers.) But you must allow me to remind you that you do not owe your foremost thanks to me for the release of those in whom you are so much interested. I cordially approved of and heartily rejoiced over the measures which the Madras Government took in that matter, and I was in communication with them about it ; but it was the free act of the Madras Government, and to my right hon. friend, Mr. Grant Duff, your first thanks are due. (Cheers.) And now, gentlemen, I am not going to speak to the majority of this great assembly. I want to say a few words to a limited deputation ; they are words that I am glad to say, for this the first occasion upon which I have had the opportunity to vindicate one portion of my conduct which has been greatly assailed. I can assure you, the deputation from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Society of Madras, that I am deeply grateful for your presence here to-day—(cheers)—because it shows that you at least have rightly understood the real feelings of the Government of India, and that in spite of the efforts that has been made to injure that Government in the minds of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population, you have seen and have rightly understood the real feelings by which we have been actuated. (Loud and continued cheering.) It might perhaps have been recollected that among one of the early measures of my Government was the passing of a Resolution for the promotion of education among Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. That Resolution was not received with perfect favour by a large portion of the native community. They criticised it somewhat sharply, but I persisted in it because I believed that by it we were doing an act of justice to one portion of the community. Enlightened by the inquiries of that able man, Archdeacon Baly, whose services unfortunately have been lost to India, we put forth measures which I hope will bear increasing fruit to the benefit of the community to which I am attaching them, gentlemen, there was another Resolution which was regarded, I will not say, so far as that goes, unjustly as it was calculated to interfere with the prospects of that community. I speak of what is known as the Roorkee Resolution. Well, the time has come when I may tell the whole truth of that story, and I will tell it now, because it will be told next Saturday in the *Government Gazette*. For long years under successive Governments and for different parties the Secretary of State for India had been impressing upon the Government of India the untoward fact that there did not appear to be a single pure native of India among those who obtained guaranteed appointments from the College at Roorkee. The Secretaries of State, one after another, said—and I quite agree with them—that that was a highly unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and they pressed upon us that measures should be taken to remedy it by confining those guaranteed appointments not to statutory natives of India, but to men of pure Asiatic blood alone. We were disinclined to take that step, because we were very reluctant to draw any distinction between those who under the law are called natives of India, but we felt that a system which so worked as to prevent the great mass of people from obtaining any benefit from it was a system which could not be defended. And at last we came to the conclusion that we would follow the bidding of the Secretary of State, and in accordance with that we put out the Roorkee Resolution ; yet at the same time we took other measures which we believed would be calculated to render it more easy for natives of India in the ordinary sense of the word to come in and have the advantages of education in that college. When that Resolution was published, we received many representations that it would work hardly to those whom I excluded from guaranteed appointments. We sent

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy then read the address, which was as follows :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquis of Ripon of Hackness, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.C.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, desire to approach your Excellency with the expression of our sincere regret at the termination of your Excellency's Viceroyalty, and of our deep sense of the many benefits conferred upon India during your Excellency's administration.

Your Excellency's name will be remembered in connection with the Ilbert Bill, the Vernacular Press Act, the Local Self-Government Resolution, the Famine Commission, the Education Commission, the Factory Act, the Arms Act, the Rent Act, the Tenancy Act, the Civil Service Regulations, the Public Service Commission, the Volunteer Movement, the Frontier Railways, the Bengal Canals, the Bombay Irrigation Works, the Bombay Land Revenue Code, the Bombay Municipal Act, the Bombay Local Boards Act, the Bombay Primary Education Act, the Bombay Forest Act, the Bombay Port Trust Act, the Bombay Sanitary Act, the Bombay Tramways Act, the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, the Bombay Reclamation Act, the Bombay Land Acquisition Act, the Bombay Municipal Loan Fund Act, the Bombay Water Supply Act, the Bombay Drainage Act, the Bombay Sewerage Act,

forward these representations, and we felt bound to tell the Secretary of State we thought there was much justice in them. But what, we added, was the real difficulty is in this: from a variety of circumstances the number of guaranteed appointments being competed for annually has greatly decreased, and it is not possible to open these appointments freely to the whole classes of statutory natives of India without risking to exclude one portion of them or the other. Therefore, we said, the true remedy for that is to increase the number of appointments, and then you can restore free competition among those whom the law calls natives of India. (Cheers.) Well, it took some time to press our views upon the authorities in London, but we have at length succeeded in doing so; and next Saturday's *Gazette*, while it will increase the total number of guaranteed appointments to be given away, will once more freely open them to all statutory natives of India. (Prolonged cheering.) I may be permitted to say one word with respect to the address from a very limited body, the address which was presented to me by the native Christians to-day. I heartily thank them for it, and for their recognition of the impartial character of my administration. This brief sketch, gentlemen, of the work which we have been doing during the last four-and-a-half years does not cover the whole ground, but it is, I think, sufficient to show that during that not very prolonged space of time good and substantial work has been accomplished by the Government with which I have been connected. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, you would be much mistaken if you were to attribute to me alone the work which has been done. Throughout the whole time of my Viceroyalty I have received valuable support from my colleagues of the Executive Council. I have always acted in closest intimacy and most friendly co-operation with them, and on this, as upon other occasions, tender them my warmest thanks. It is not to them alone that my hearty thanks are due; and now as I stand upon the western shores of India, and shall quit this land for ever in a few hours, the time has come when I must express my grateful acknowledgments to those members of both branches of the services, and of all ranks, from whom I have received valuable assistance in so many ways. (Cheers.) And first and foremost here I must tender those thanks to you, Sir James Fergusson (turning to the Governor amid loud cheers) for the cordial assistance and support which you have given me. Even in the midst of all the gratifying circumstances of a day like this, few words have been more pleasant than those in which you were pleased to recognise the friendly character of our relations. (Renewed cheers.) For that support in which your able colleagues have shared I shall feel ever grateful. I shall also recollect with gratitude the aid which many men throughout the country who have at heart the interests of the natives of this land as truly as I have myself, have afforded to me from day to day. My work in India—not my work for India—I trust is done. Theirs will long continue, and to them, under the control and guidance of that eminent, enlightened, and just statesman to whom it has been my great pleasure to hand over the administration, it is for you to turn. Having spoken of those with whom I have acted, I must say a word or two about those who have preceded me in the great office which I have had the honour to fill. The citizens of this great city in their address, for which I am so deeply grateful, used in the midst of their warm and friendly language some expressions which might seem to imply that they thought that I, and I alone, had brought into practical application principles which had hitherto been only observed in theory and formed part of solemn declarations. But, gentlemen, the principles upon which I have acted, and which were laid down more than fifty years ago by authority of Parliament, have guided the policy and directed the action of the most eminent of my predecessors. The work of each Viceroyalty necessarily differs with the varying circumstances of the time. The tasks to which I have addressed myself have been those which have come naturally before me in the course of public business, and I have dealt with them in the same spirit as that which inspired the acts of Charles Metcalfe and William Bentinck, of Lord Canning and Lord Mayo —(cheers),—of John Lawrence and Lord Northbrook, and which so justly won for them so large a share of the respect and the ratigtude of the people of this country. (Loud cheers.) Those great principles upon which the Charter Act of 1833 was framed, and in which I have a hereditary interest as the son of one of the authors and advocates of that Act (cheers)—England can never abandon consistently with her own honour and with a due regard for her noble reputation. They will ever guide the steps of Indian Viceroys, and you may rest securely beneath the shade of their protection. Gentlemen, in past history men have at different periods set before themselves different ideals of good government. The greatest of Roman poets told his countrymen in words of glowing eloquence that it was their duty to create the habits of peace, to succour their subjects and to overthrow the proud. But according to my judgment, although that end was a noble and a high one, the aim of England ought to be nobler and higher still. It is true that she is bound in India to maintain unbroken peace, to succour the oppressed, and to restrain the proud, but she ought not to be satisfied, although undisturbed tranquillity reigns from Peshawur to Ceylon, and though her equal justice be enthroned throughout the land. If she is to fulfil the mighty task which God has laid upon her, and to interpret rightly the wondrous story of the Indian empire, she must bend her untiring energies and her iron will to raise in the scale of nations the people entrusted to her care—(enthusiastic cheering)—and to impart to them gradually more and more the richest gifts which she herself enjoys, and to rule them not for her own aggrandisement, nor yet for the mere profit of her own people, but with a constant and unwearied endeavouring to promote their highest good. She is bound to labour, she must labour for their material advantage, but not for that alone; she must devote herself yet more to their intellectual development, to their political training (cheers)—and to their mora[illegible] gentlemen, that I have un[illegible] England in India—[illegible] cloud c[illegible] spirit that I have endea[illegible] arduous task which [illegible] my care. (Renewed cheers.) [illegible] too well aware how little I ha[illegible] ing so high an ideal as this, but [illegible] not inclined to acquiesce in the cri[illegible] who say that during the term of my Vi[illegible] substantial work has been done. From t[illegible] cism I appeal to your verdict—(cheers),—and [illegible] that verdict I shall rest content. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I have but one more duty to perform, and that is to tell you that I shall bear with me across the ocean those repeated expressions of deep and heartfelt loyalty towards our gracious Sovereign—(loud cheers) which will be found in every address that I have received. I will lay them at the feet of the Queen-Empress as the tribute of her Indian children, and she will receive them with all the warm affection of her royal heart. I have no more to say to you, gentlemen, except once more to thank you from the bottom of my heart, and to assure you that so long as it shall please God to continue to me health and strength to take a part in public affairs, I shall always esteem it one of my foremost duties and my greatest pleasures to labour to do to the utmost of my power anything which may tend to promote the welfare of the people of this land (cheers)—from whom I have received so many proofs of attachment, and for whom I shall ever cherish a grateful and affectionate remembrance. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The Marquis of Ripon then left the hall with the Governor and their suite, cheers being given for the Queen, Lord and Lady Ripon, and the Governor of Bombay.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEPUTATION.

On leaving the Town Hall His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, accompanied by H. E. the Governor, proceeded to the Secretariat, and was greeted on the way with hearty cheers. Having partaken of lunch here, his lordship repaired to the Council Hall, where he received the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce. It was headed by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, the chairman of that body, and was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. M. R. Wyer, G. A. Barnett, J. H. Slight, A. Pallis, J. S. Symons, A. F. Beaufort, J. Thorburn, W. M. Macaulay, R. B. Sedgwick, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, W. A. Baker, J. Heines, F. D. Parker, J. Janni, F. Bozzoni. The address, which was enclosed in a neat and elegant cover of morocco-leather prepared at the Educational Society's Press, having been presented, his lordship rose and made a suitable reply. We will give the Chamber's address and His Excellency's reply to it in our next issue.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Lord Ripon then left the Secretariat for the University Hall, where a Convocation of the University of Bombay was held for the purpose of conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on His Excellency. He met with an enthusiastic reception by the large crowds of people who had assembled on all sides outside the building. At the entrance were stationed a number of graduates and students belonging, for the most part, to the Elphinstone College, who had marched down from the Money School with banners bearing various mottoes, and were escorted by the band of the St. Mary's Institution. The inscriptions displayed on the banners were such as "Gladstone's precious gift, Free Press" "Liberty and Equality," "Vox populi vox dei;" "Canning, Bentinck, Mayo, Ripon;" "irresistible political evolution;" "Triumph of reason over prejudice;" and "India for India's sake." The students greeted his lordship, as he went past, with deafening cheers. At first a procession of the fellows of the University, headed by the Assistant Registrar, Rao Saheb Gunputrao Moroba Pitale, entered the hall and advanced up to the dais, where it formed a double line, leaving a passage between. The Marquis of Ripon, the Chancellor (H. E. the Governor), and the Vice-Chancellor (the Hon. Mr. Justice West), as they passed through this line, received the salutations of the fellows. H. E. the Governor took the Chancellor's seat on the dais at the upper end of the hall, the Vice-Chancellor occupying a seat on a lower elevation to the right, and the distinguished personage who was to be the recipient of the honorary degree having been assigned a seat in front of the Chancellor. The order of the procession was as follows:—

Fellows:—Mr. M. V. Barve, Mr. M. C. Apte, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Messrs. R. M. Patel, G. Ormiston, D. N. Wadia, V. K. Dhairyavan, and Shivashankar Govindram, Father Dreckmann, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. G. Forrest, Dr. V. V. Gokhale, Mr. Starling, Dr. Pestonji Mancherji, Messrs. M. N. Banaji, M. Macmillan, Kirkpatrick, K. D. Naegaumvala, Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, Mr. F. W. Stevens, Dr. MacDonald, Messrs J. Griffiths, Geary, F. Chambers, Father Fibus, Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. Waters, Mr. Y. V. Athale, Father Rive, Dr. DeSouza, Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Dr. Mackichan, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Mr. J. B. Vacha, Mr. J. A. Dalal, Father Hamilton, Mr. Giles, Mr. S. N. Fox. Dastoor Jamaspasana, Dr. A. M. Kunte, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. Bechardas Ambaidas, Shamrao Vithal, N.R. Ranina, and M. K. Murzban, Dr. Sakharam Arjun, Messrs. Makund Ramchandra, V. B. Kanitkar, J. T. Hathornthwaite, and A. W. Forde, Dr. J. J. DaCunha, Dr. A. P. DeAndrade, Messrs. Javerilal Yajnik, K. R. Vikaji, F. R. Vikaji, B. P. Bhalerao, J. D. Wadia, Shantaram Vithal, A. F. Moos, V. A. Modak, Gangatrao Bhaskar, C. Chambers, and J. Flynn, Dr. Edalji Naserwanji, Colonel White, Messrs Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nagindas Tulsidas, D. S. Kemp, Harichand Sadashivji, C. N. Cama, and Nowroji Fardunji., Rev. De F. De Rozario DeSouza, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, Ramchandrarao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi, Messrs. Bedarkar, F. N. Patel, B. M. Wagle, S. P. Pandit, P. M. Mehta, R. G. Bhandarkar, Dastur Pesthutan Byramji, Messrs. K. R. Cama, Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Mr. Dhanjibhoy Framjee Patel, Sir William Wedderburn, Bart, Rev. Dhanjibhoy Nowroji, Messrs. Dadabhoy Nawroji, and Manockjee Cursetjee.

Educational Officers.—Dr. H. Cook and Mr. T. B. Kirkham.

Members of the Legislative Council.—The Hon. Budrudin Tyabji and the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

Judges of the High Court.—The Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.

Member of Council.—The Hon. M. Melvill.

Bishop.—The Rev. Dr. Meurin.

Chief Justice.—The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.

Board of Accounts.—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Knight.

Registrar.—Dr. P. Peterson.

Syndics.—Colonel Merewether, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Maconachie, Mr. Jardine, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Dr Lyon and Mr. Principal Wordsworth.

Deans.—The Hon. General Merriman, Dr. Hojel, and the Hon. Mr. Peile.

The Vice-Chancellor.—The Hon. Mr. Justice West.

The Chancellor.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The company, representative as it was of all classes of the community, both native and European, presented a very animating picture, the presence of many European and Parsee ladies considerably heightening the attractiveness of the scene. After all had taken their seats, the Vice-Chancellor rose and presented to the Chancellor the Marquis of Ripon, praying that his lordship might be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws, in a speech which gave an elaborate review of Lord Ripon's public career, and was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic cheering. After the conclusion of his speech the Vice-Chancellor led Lord Ripon to the seat of the Chancellor, who admitted his lordship to the degree of Doctor of Laws in these words, "By the authority given to me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws, on account of your great and distinguished merit." This was the signal for a hearty burst of cheering, which having subsided and Lord Ripon having taken the seat vacated for him by the Vice-chancellor.

The Chancellor addressed the assembly as follows:—Gentlemen of the Senate—The honour which has just been conferred is one which should always be rare, conferred with discrimination and founded on general acceptance. I an sure that these requisites are fully satisfied by the degree that has just been conferred. It is rare, for it is, indeed, at this moment unique. That it will be conferred in future with discrimination I am also certain, and so will its value be maintained, but I am still more sure, that in the act of the Senate in electing the Marquis of Ripon to this honour, they have met the wishes and satisfied the heartfelt desires of every member of this University. And so this is the parting gift of the University of Bombay to the retiring Viceroy. (Cheers.) Gentlemen I would say though the Vice-Chancellor has set forth fully the claims of Lord Ripon to this degree that although there may be in this Senate differences of opinion as there must always be about worldly affairs upon details of policy by the whole Senate, it has been heartily bestowed. (Loud cheers.) For myself I would say that no act of [illegible] could be more grateful to myself than to be the spokesman in conferring the degree upon one whom I have served during his whole Viceroyalty and in whom I have only recognized again a kind and considerate friend. And though it be to compare small things with great, I cannot but recall at this moment that nearly thirty years ago, at the outset of my parliamentary life, my noble friend introduced me and procured my election to a literary society at home. (Cheers.) We then sat on opposite sides of the house, and here to-day I am proud to repay him in kind. (Cheers and laughter.) May he long live to enjoy this and other honours. (Loud cheers.) I do not hesitate to congratulate him upon the honour so nobly bestowed, and I congratulate you, gentlemen of the Senate, on the admission of a member so altogether worthy of the honour. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Marquis of Ripon then rose amid an outburst of cheering that was taken up with equal enthusiasm by the crowd outside. Silence having been obtained, his lordship said:—Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen—I have seldom had a task in some respects more difficult than that which falls to my lot at the present moment. When I entered this hall, I knew that a distinction was about to be conferred upon me which I highly valued, because I saw in it a proof of the approval of a body which had devoted itself for many years to the advancement of the cause of education in India. But I was little prepared to find that I should have, if I may be pardoned the word, to encounter so appreciative a review of my public life as that which has fallen from my friend your Vice-Chancellor. (Cheers.) I only wish that I could think that his friendly judgment rightly described the course of that life, but I may perhaps be permitted to claim for it that there has at least been about it a certain unity. Throughout more than thirty years that I have now taken part in public affairs in England, and now here, I have been actuated by the same general principles of policy, and I may say that I have adhered to them without wavering. I will not venture to occupy your time by following in any degree the observations which have been made upon the details of my public course either at home or in India; but I will say this, that I esteem it an honour of the highest kind that a body such as this should have given such an unmistakeable intimation of their approval of the policy which I have pursued. (Cheers.) I should be the last man to take an unfair advantage of the signs of esteem which you have given me to-night, and to interpret them as meaning that all the members of this University approved of each individual measure of my Government. That of course is impossible; but at least I hope that I may interpret the meaning of this degree as indicating that this distinguished body has followed with its sanction and with its approval the educational policy of the Government of India since I have been connected with it. (Cheers.) You, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, have reminded me that a large portion of my public life has been given to the promotion of education in my own land—of education in the widest and the broadest sense, of education for the most enlightened and of education for the masses. And that same policy which I endeavoured to apply when I had the honour to be connected with the Department of Education at home I have pursued in India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it would have been indeed strange if I had not taken an interest in Indian education, for I have sat for many years at the feet of Lord Halifax, and I am proud to count him among my warmest friends—(cheers)—and to call him my honoured master. (Renewed cheers.) The principles of that great despatch of 1854 were those which I sought to apply and develop when I came out to this country; but I knew that, however sound these principles might be, it would not be wise after a lapse of thirty years to take measures for practically applying them to the existing circumstances of India without first ascertaining exactly what those circumstances were, and what was the best means by which the principles of that despatch might be applied to them at the present time. I therefore thought it wise to institute a searching inquiry into the condition of education in India. That inquiry was conducted with great ability by those to whom it was entrusted, and it has resulted in the suggestion of measures which have been in the main adopted by the Government of India, and adopted, I think I may say, with general acceptance. I found, gentlemen, even from the first moment that I accepted the office of Viceroy, that those who were interested in the progress of education in India were keenly desirous for its extension among the masses of the people. But the question of primary education in India is beset by many difficulties, the chief of which arise from the very common perhaps but very vital difficulty—want of funds. There were those who in their zeal for elementary schools would have been prepared to see secondary and higher education imperilled and its advance delayed, but the Government of India never yielded to views of that description—(cheers)—and they were always determined that, whatever measures they might take to spread primary education throughout the length and breadth of the land, they would do nothing which could endanger the advance of higher instruction. (Cheers.) It is true that we made an appeal to private aid, and that appeal has already received many responses which are I trust only the first-fruits of that noble harvest which will be gathered hereafter by those who come after us. For my own part, gentlemen, I can truly say that the more I have studied this question in India itself, the more convinced I have become that it would be a very serious mistake to do anything which could interfere with the onward progress of higher culture—(cheers)—or which could tend to place it beyond the reach of youths of limited means. The Resolution which has been recently issued by the Government of India, and which constitutes almost my last political act in this country, has been framed upon these lines, and inspired by that spirit. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I am very strongly impressed with the conviction that the spread of education, and especially of Western culture, carried on as it is under the auspices of this and the other Indian universities, imposes new and special difficulties upon the Government of this country. It seems to me, I must confess, that it is little short of folly that we should throw open to increasing numbers the rich stores of Western learning; that we should inspire them with European ideas, and bring them into the closest contact with English thought; and that then we should, as it were, pay no heed to the growth of those aspirations which we have ourselves created, and the pride of those ambitions we have ourselves called forth. (Loud cheers.) To my mind one of the most important, if it be also one of the most difficult, problems of the Indian Government in these days is how to afford such satisfaction to those aspirations and to those ambitions as may render the men who are animated by them the hearty advocates of the loyal supporters of the British Government. (Cheers.) It is in such considerations that those who care to seek for it may find the explanation of much of the policy which I have pursued in this country. Gentlemen, at this late hour I will detain you no longer, but I will assure you that the deep interest which I have felt, and ever shall feel, in the progress of education in India makes me esteem very highly indeed the honour which you have conferred upon me to-day. (Cheers.) My best wishes will ever accompany the onward progress of this University which is doing in India for England work so noble, and so binding together the two lands and their numerous races with cords more powerful than the strength of armies—(cheers)—and more enduring than the craft of statesmen. Gentlemen, I thank you heartily. (Loud cheers.)

Some little time elapsed before silence was restored, and then the Chancellor formally dissolved the Convocation.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

The procession was formed in the University Gardens, composed of the students and ex-students of Elphinstone College, most of whom had banners and flaming torches in their hands. When Lord Ripon left the University, the procession preceded him. At its head marched the fine band of St. Mary's College, directed by Father Waldman; behind them came numbers of students, who were followed by a native band. Immediately after this band was borne a banner on which was inscribed in silver letters the name of the college, and which was upheld by two of the senior students. The procession moved slowly and very orderly, with the St. Mary's band playing, down the Mayo-road, in front of the Viceregal party. This order was not kept long, as when the procession reached the corner of Church Gate-street the Viceregal party proceeded up the street, while the bands and the banners and torch-bearers marched along the Esplanade-road, and had the fun all to themselves. The crowd which followed them now and then burst out into loud spasmodic cheers. The bands were kept playing all the time alternately, till the end of the road was reached, when one of them commenced playing the usual finale, "God save the Queen." This was the signal for the breaking up of the procession, and after several times cheering vociferously they all quietly dispersed. Another similar procession, composed of the students of the Grant Medical College, and headed by a band, marched down Cruikshank-road. The processionists were very orderly all the way, and intended marching down the Girgaum-road, but when they arrived near the Money School several of the bandsmen, probably not sharing the enthusiasm of the students shamefully left them. The general intention was to keep on, but there was no band, or only the remnants of one; and consequently, as their march could not be heralded by the sounds of music, they dispersed.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

By that time Hornby-row was ablaze with light from one end to the other. Long lines of bamboo arches with tumbler oil-buttees, and lighted Chinese lanterns suspended from trees, presented a scene of great brilliancy. The Ripon Club premises, the office of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, the houses of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlevalla, Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family residence, the Parsee Benevolent Institution, and the house of Mr. Jairam Sewjee were the most noticeable in the street. Passing by the Cruikshank-road, which was enveloped in comparative darkness, the Viceregal party viewed another scene of great brilliancy, stretching from Dhobie Talao as far as the family house of the late Mr. Jugonnath Shunkersett. One unbroken line of tumbler lights, on either side of the road, stretched from one end to the other. Overhead were suspended flags and bunting wirh curious devices and mottoes, some of which were "Adieu, defender of India's rights, adieu;" "Hail, saviour of India, hail." The illuminations, though on a smaller scale, were continued as far as the Girgaum Portuguese chapel. Blue-lights, of which many hundreds were ignited, formed a distinguishing feature in the evening's proceedings. In the new road leading from Girgaum into Grant-road, one or two houses were well lighted. From the church in Grant-road to the Theatre Royal the illuminations and decorations were creditable to the owners and occupants of the bungalows situated there. At the Parsee Club of Mr. Darashah Sorabjee Tarraporwalla, in Grant-road, many blue-lights were ignited in the footpath; to attract the Marquis's attention, and as the speed of the carriage was slackened, some of the members of the club presented to his lordship bouquets and flowers, which were graciously accepted. There was no illumination of any sort beyond this point until the Fitzgerald Hotel in Clare-road was reached. The hotel, as well as the premises of Mr. Jamsetjee, cabinet-maker, was tastefully illuminated with tumbler buttees. Further on, in the Parell-road, the Elphinstone College made the most ambitious display. All the outlines of the building were beautifully picked out with coloured lanterns. The New Great Eastern Spinning Mills were illuminated with tumbler-lights picking out the outlines of the gate-way and the walls of the front compound. Beyond these mills, no attempt at illumination had been made.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Lord Ripon will come to Bombay this afternoon to lay the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Buildings. The ceremony has been fixed for half-past four, at which time the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon will be received at the site of the proposed buildings by the Chairman of the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner. His lordship will subsequently proceed to St. Xavier's College, where he will be presented with an address from past and present students. In the evening Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will give a party at Mazagon Castle in their Excellencies' honour.

THE DEPARTURE OF LORD RIPON.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday contained the following notification:—

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon will take his departure from Bombay in Her Majesty's Indian Marine Ship Clive on Saturday, the 20th instant.

His lordship will embark from the Apollo-bunder at 5-20 p.m., under arrangements to be made by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief. The arrangements at the bunder will be made by the Director of Indian Marine.

A guard of honour will be drawn up at the Apollo-bunder, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired on the embarkation taking place.

The troops of the Garrison will line the road from the bunder towards the Statue of the Queen-Empress.

A Deputation consisting of the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, the Director of Indian Marine, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and an Alde-de-Camp will accompany His Excellency on board the Clive.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, or such of the above high officials as are now in the Presidency Town, are invited to assemble at the Apollo-bunder for the porpose of taking leave of His Excellency.

All officers of Her Majesty's service in Bombay and not otherwise on duty are desired to attend.

Full dress will be worn.

The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Cols from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Major Samuel Swinton Jacob, and Major Francis Ward Major, 10th Dec 1884.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Cols from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Major Charles Willis Godfrey, Major Henry Lowther Nutt, 11th December 1884.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 27th inst:—4th Regt N I—Havaldar Jan Mahomed to be Jamadar vice Cootunnac Doolnac, deceased.

G I P R Vol Corps—The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence to England for twelve months from the 13th Dec 1884:—Lieutenant J. Hartley.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Col's allowance from the date specified:—Lieut-Col (Bt Col) L D'A Dunsterville, 12th Dec 1884.

G I P R Vol Corps.—The following appointment is made:—Mr. Fulwar Craven Fowle to be Lieut.

Surgns Banatvala and Alpin are transferred to the Bengal Medical Establt.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty. Surgn-Major James Arnott, MD, and Lieut-Col Adam Hogg, SC.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Col C M Ducat, SC, 10th Sept 1884.

The following native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Nov 1884:—2nd Lancers—Supernumerary Ressaidar Guness Sing to be Ressaidar vice Roop Sing, appointed native Aide-de-camp to H E the Govr; Jamadar Gool Mahomed to be Supernumerary Ressaidar vice Guness Sing, promoted, and Dafedar Kunchun Sing to be Jamadar vice Gool Mahomed, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt H. Morland, late Indian Navy, having resumed the charge of the Port Office, Bombay, on the 13th Dec 1884, the services of Capt E Bishop, Comdr, H M's I M S Patrick Stewart, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon Mr Justice West, Judge of H M's' High Court of Judicature, Bombay, furlough for six months from the 8th Jan 1885.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H M Birdwood to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon Mr Justice West, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col A M Phillips and Lieut-Col G R Goodfellow respectively delivered over and received charge of the Cutch Agency on the 7th inst.

Major J M Hunter is appointed, on being relieved by Major Hancock, to be Arbitrator between the State of Junagad and the Sheikh of Mangrol.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates of the first class in the dist of Khandesh to be Magtes in charg of the subdivisions of that dist comprising the talukas specified against their respective names:—Mr J Davidson, Talukas Nandurbar, Taloda, Shahada and Pimpalner; Mr G D Panse, Talukas Virdel, Shirpur and Chopda; Mr Shridhar Gundo, Talukas Dhulia, Amalner and Chalisgaon; and Mr Balcrishna Babaji, Talukas Erandol and Pachora.

Mr Purshotam Narayen, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Jalgaon in the Khandesh dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 21st Oct to the 4th Nov 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr T Moore, first class Subordinate Judge, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr F B Yates, Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State to return to duty.

Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna, second class Subordinate Judge of Patan in the Satara district, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the second class subordinate Judge's Court at Karad in the same dist from the 21st Oct to the 14th Nov 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr Narsingrao Bholanath Divatia, Assist Collr, is in the dist of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the dist of Kaira.

The appointment of Mr Govind Balkrishna Koparkar, to act as second class Subordinate Judge at Sangamner in the Ahmednagar dist, is cancelled.

Mr Sakharam Vasudeo Joshi is appointed to act as second class Subordinate Judge at Sangamner at the Ahmednagar dist until further orders.

Mr W W Drew, Assist Collr and Magte, first class, Kolaba, is appointed in the place of the Collr of the dist to take part with the Session Judge of Thanna in the preparation and making of the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session, Alibag, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Mr G Druitt delivered over charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 23rd ult.

Mr G Jacob assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Assist Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 5th inst.

Mr G M Macpherson is appointed to act as Judicial Commr in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province during the absence of Mr H M Birdwood or until further orders.

Mr C B Izon assumed charge of the office of the dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 5th inst.

Mr Hari Yashwant Desai, Mahalkari of Peta Guhagar in the dist of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the dist of Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambare, Acting Mamlatdar of Ranebennur in the dist of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the dist of Dharwar.

Surg-Major J Davidson, Supt of Mahableshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the 1st class.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg-Major J. Davidson to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Munshi Kishinchand valad Lahorimal, Actg Head Munshi of Taluka Kandiaro in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the dist of Hyderabad.

The undermentioned Police officers have passed on the dates specified against their respective names the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations according to the tests prescribed in the Rules of 7th Nov 1882 for the examination of Police Probationers:—

Lower Standard in Marathi and Law—Mr J E Penton, Police Probationer, Khandesh, 9th Oct, 1884.

Higher Standard in Law—Mr A J A Jardine, Asst Supt of Police, Belgaum (on probation), 7th Oct, 1884.

Mr A H Unwin is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat until further orders.

Mr W S Forman, on his return to duty, to rejoin his permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur.

Mr O E G Crawford, on his being relieved by Mr Forman at Shikarpur, to act as Assist Judge in the Surat dist until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Crawford with all the powers of a dist Judge within the portion of the Surat dist in the executive charge of the Collr of Broach and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. Crawford, to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions division and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magtes in the Broach dist.

Mr J L Johnston, on his being relieved by Mr. Watt at Dharwar, to rejoin his permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara.

Mr. C. B. Izon, on his being relieved by Mr. Johnston at Karwar, to rejoin his permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

Mr E T Candy, on his being relieved by Mr Izon at Ratnagiri, to rejoin his permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr J W Walker, on his being relieved by Mr Candy at Ahmedabad, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J Hart-Davies and Alumal Tricamdas Bojwani respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Insptr in Sind on the 20th ult.

Mr G V Kurkaray, BA, assumed charge of the office of Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College on the 28th ult.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Bhau Prabhakar, L Mand S, L R C P (London) L F P S (Glasgow), to be Honry Assis Surgn to the Kavasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Ospital, Bombay, is cancelled.

Assist Sugn Gangadhar Gopal Bopardikar, L M and S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 4th Dec 1884.

Rao Saheb Gopal Moreshwar Sathe B A, is appointed to act as Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications during the absence of Mr Govind Vithal Kurkaray, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Himatlal Dhirajram acted as Ex Engr, Kaira, from the 18th Sept to the 30th Nov 1884, both days inclusive.

Mr Moro Balcrishna Karmarker, 3rd clerk in the office of the Sanitary Commisar for the Govt of Bombay, is granted privilege leave from 11th to 23rd Dec 1884 inclusive.

The privilege leave granted to third grade Local Fund Vaccinator Tikamdas Kewalram, of Karachi Zilla, is extended to 10th Dec 1884 inclusive.

Mr Mulla Mohomed Hussein Abdul Kadir Panchasi, second Compiler in the office of the depy Sanitary Commer, Eastern Gujarat Registration dist. is granted leave without pay from 21st Nov 1854 to 20th Feb 1185 inclusive.

Jagannath Bulwant, Municipal Vaccinator, Poona City, is granted privilege leave from 15th Nov to 14th Dec 1884 inclusive, and Krishna Vinayak is appointed to act for him with effect from 25th Nov. 1884.

Bhimji Shamji, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dharwar Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 25th July to 24th Oct 1884 inclusive, and Narso Shriniwas was appointed to act for him.

Mr Keshrinath Ramchandra Rana, 3rd clerk in the office of the Supt of Vaccination Presy Circle, is granted privilege leave from 10th Dec 1884 to 9th Jan 1885 inclusive.

Bhimji Shamjee, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dharwar Zilla, overstayed the privilege leave granted to him in Notification of to-day's date, from 25th to 29th October 1884 inclusive.

The following transfers are made, with effect from 29th Oct 1884:—

Jumakhan Haji Saleh, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Som Karachi Zilla to Thar and Parkar dist; and Glansing Ammasing, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, from Thar and Parkar dist to Karachi Zilla.

In consequence of the transfer of the services of Mr A Grey, fifth grade Inspr of Police, to the Opium Dept the following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st inst inclusive:—Mr Motilal Hirabhai to be substantive protem sixth grade Inspr of District Police Mr Udeyshankar Dayashanker to be substantive pro tem. Police Inspr, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Mr K S Nariman, Civil Surgn, is appointed to be a Non-official Member of the Town Municipality of Godhra in the Panch Mahals vice Mr K V Patil, Assist Surgn, transferred.

Mr Kasim Virji Patil, Assist Surgn, is appointed to be a Non-official Member of the Town Municipality of Dohad in the Panch Mahals vice Mr K S Nariman, Civil Surgn, transferred.

Lieut M B Salmon delivered over and Lieut-Col A M Phillips received charge of the Pol Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 10th inst.

Mr. Madhavrao Ramchandra Soman assumed charge of the office of Subordinate Judge and Dist Magc, Akalkot, on the 15th ult.

Mr A L P. Tucker, Assist Collr, Nasik, delivered over charge of the Talukas of Dindori and Chandor to Mr Narayan Bhikajee Joglekar, Dist Depy Collr, Nasik, on the 3rd inst.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambhare (H. S.) to be substantive pro tem. fourth grade Mamlatdar at Ranebennur in Dharwar during the employment of Rao Saheb Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti on special duty.

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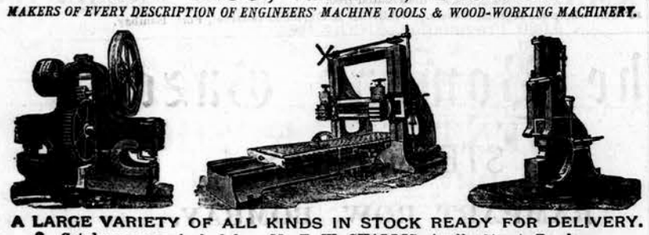

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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nalhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archer Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*viâ* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *viâ* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *viâ* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussulipatam viâ Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Massoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

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